The Chicago Tribune.

NUMBER 238. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.—SIX PAGES. VOLUME 25.

NEW YORK.

Investigation of the Recent Lock-Up of the Tenth National Bank.

Reported Concession by Our Government in the Matter of Indirect Damages.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOCK-UP INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, April 8.—United States Commissioner Davenport to-day began the examination of the lock-up caused by the Tenth National Bank, but did not get beyond the preliminaries. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow. Dudley Field is counsel for the bank. He had the consummate coolness to-day to ask the Commissioner to exclude reporters, on the ground that much matter irrelevent to the point at issue, and pertaining to the business affairs of the bank, would necessarily be elicited in the latitude of questioning allowed. To herald abroad such matter might result injuriously to the bank. All that was desirable for the public to know would be learned when the final record of the case was made up, and that, he submitted, was early enough. The Commissioner said that he felt indisposed to grant the motion. The offence charged was a grave one, and defendants stood in the same position as any other alleged offenders. Moreover, the business men of the city were vitally interested in both the progress and result of the examination. Nevertheless, he would reserve his decision till to-morrow. The public will watch this point with great interest, for they want to know if the famed Wall street bears are to be permitted to repeat H. N. Smith's exploit of last Thursday, of checking out nearly five millions of greenbacks, purely to further his schemes, in defiance of the National banking law, and then shut out reporters for fear the offending bank will be hurt, and the public learn too much of the inside workings. It is now known that the banks in Montreal, which have been lending freely in New York, were in conspiracy with the Tenth National, and locked up at the same time all the money they could reach. The Clearing House Association refused, to-day, by 89 to 15, to expel the Tenth National, but passed a resolution to suspend, hereafter, any bank wilfully locking up legal-tenders. Money has been made artificially stringent several times during the past three years, and four or five other banks have obtained the same notoriety the Tenth National now has. This is the first time the Clearing House has taken notice of such conspiracies. The market is sufficiently embarrassed by the fact that there are three or four active speculators at the Exchange who, acting in concert, can withdraw at almost any time ten to fifteen millions which they own, and which, if they choose not to lend, they cannot be compelled to lend. Whenever, by such withdrawal, they think they can depress the prices of speculative stocks, they will probably take advantage of the opportunity, taking care to keep themselves free from the charge of conspiracy.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Concerning the cable rumor from London to-day, that a peaceful telegram from the United States had been received at the foreign office, the *Evening Post* says: "Independently of this London rumor, we have strong reason to believe that the Government has conveyed to Great Britain its willingness to examine, by agreement, consideration of the claims for indirect damages from the work of arbitrators, at least so far as to demand no award upon this ground. Those claims, indeed, or rather those representations of injuries must remain in the case as they are there presented as arguments in favor of the award of a pecuniary sum, but not as claims which are to be paid us. The proposition, as we are informed, is in a form which the British Government can hardly, in consistency, fail to accept, and we hope before a week to announce final and friendly agreement between the two countries as to the interpretation of the treaty.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Increasing comment is made to-day on the significant speech of the President last week to the new Spanish Minister indicating that the United States has taken resolute ground in the recent correspondence with Spain. The *Tribune* applauds the increase of sternness in dealing with the nation, saying the President's speech means that hereafter our intercourse with Spain is to lose that character of friendly counsel and intervention which has proved so long fruitless. This is the only means left to preserve our dignity, and to leave us free to act as the exigencies of the future may require.

ERIE.

Private cable telegrams from London to-day state that Heath & Raphael have withdrawn their opposition in Erie. This intelligence was received by several parties, including one leading banking firm, with London connections. The Erie railway is likely to pass under the permanent control of Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, which firm represents Jas. McHenry, and the Atlantic & Great Western party. McHenry and associates are largely interested in the securities of the Atlantic & Great Western, and Erie would probably be run with a view to benefit the Atlantic & Great Western. It looks as if the contest for Erie election is over.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active and stringent to the close of bank hours. Rates on call ranged from ½ to 3-16 per diem. After 3 o'clock one broker loaned $500,000 at 7 per cent, but whether or not the rate was the best percentage obtained is not known. It was quite stringent again, and loans were made at 7 per diem. The demand was pressing during the entire day, and continued long after 3 o'clock. It was reported on the street, to-day, that money was worth 8 per cent in the open market at London against 3½ per cent at the bank. This would indicate a further advance in the bank of England rate, which is now unlikely. The speculation in the share list on the London Stock Exchange has been on a greater scale than here, and the bank of England means to check the growing mania among the English to invest in American railroad securities.

THE RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS SPECULATION on the Stock Exchange to-day was unsettled, and the market indicating frequently between firmness and depression. The fluctuations ranged from ¼ to 1¼, and were widest in the leading speculative shares. At the close the market was ¼ to ¾ per cent off from the best figures of the day. There was no general activity, and the volume of business was much smaller than of late.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and nominal, in consequence of the money stringency. Bankers bills were quoted nominally at 109 to 109¼ for 60 days sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

was stronger, and ranged from 110¾ to 110¾. The advance was based on the prospect of dearer money, and lower prices for securities in London.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull, and closed steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101¼@101¾. Union Pacific, firsts, 91@91½. Land grants 81 @81½, incomes 80@80½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active and firmer, especially for winter extras, which are scarce, and held higher. Superfine and No. 2 scarce and higher. The market closed very firm at the advance. Spring dull. Holders of spring wheat were disposed to sell, but buyers were off. The market closed dull, and to sell spring. A concession of 1@2c was essential. Winter was held with increased firmness, but dull. There was a limited jobbing demand for pork on the spot. Prices heavy.

To the Associated Press.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Coroner's jury in the matter of the death of Frederick Hecht, the assistant bookkeeper of Messrs. Bicoffsheim & Goldschmidt, which firm represents Jas. McHenry, and the Atlantic & Great Western party, Mc-Henry and associates are largely interested in the securities of the Atlantic & Great Western, and Erie would probably be run with a view to benefit the Atlantic & Great Western. It looks as if the contest for Erie election is over.

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WASHINGTON.

The Subject of Pacific Railroad Indebtedness Broached in the House.

The Movement Denounced as a Wall Street Dodge to Affect the Price of Stocks.

Judge Fisher Sustained by the Supreme Court in His Action in the Bradley Contempt Case.

Two Railroad Land-Grant Bills Virtually Killed in the House.

S. A. Irwin Nominated for Collector of Chicago, vice Easter, Resigned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—An unusual scene occurred in the House to-day. Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, wished to have a resolution adopted setting forth certain alleged short-comings on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad, and asking for the appointment of a Commission of three to examine the finances of the road and report. Mr. Negley had come down the middle aisle and stopped by the seat of Mr. James Brooks, of New York during the reading of the resolution. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Brooks arose and objected to the resolution. Mr. Negley asked whether it was in order for a stockholder in the Union Pacific Road, and also a Director to object to so just a resolution. Mr. Brooks, with much emphasis, retorted by asking whether it was in order for an instrument of Wall street to offer a resolution on this floor to further the purposes of operators in Union Pacific stock, and, drawing a package of letters and despatches from his pocket, he announced to the House that he had evidence to prove his charge that the resolution was offered in the interest of parties operating on Wall street. He then agreed to withdraw his objections to the reception of the resolution, if he were allowed to read the evidence he had. Mr. Banks objected to this proposition and Negley did not press his resolution. It appears that this resolution was either set up last week in that the stock-operating lobby about the House was coming early as last Friday. This morning a number of well-known operators were on hand to watch the opening of the resolution, but, as now appears, the matter leaked out on Wall street, and Mr. Brooks received notice from New York of what was to be presented before the House. The papers Brooks had to present were correspondence of a private Secretary of General Butler with the President of the Union Pacific Road informing him of what was coming on Monday. The objection made by General Banks to the reading of the evidence of Brooks tending to show that at the whole affair was a stock-jobbing operation, caused considerable surprise, and questionings on the part of several as to whether the Banks' resolution of investigation concerning the Northern Pacific Road, a few weeks since, was not of the same character.

CALDWELL.

When the newspapers of the country were first flooded with charges of corruption against Pomeroy and Caldwell in obtaining their present positions, both of these Senators arose in their seats, and after repelling the charges with the proper scorn and indignation, proceeded to state that they had no other foundation than newspaper rumor, and then asked for a special Committee of Investigation. Of course, under such circumstances, the Senate did not consider it necessary to comply with this request; but, however, several authorized copies of the report of the Investigating Committee of the Kansas Legislature on the Senatorial election of last winter were received in this city, and among others were sent to the President's office and both of the Senators. In order to be first to give notice of the arrival of this report, which was sent by the Governor of the State under a resolution of the Legislature, and to direct its reference subsequently, Pomeroy to-day stated that, having received what might be considered an official copy of the results of the investigation, and supposing that the Vice President had also received a copy, he would move its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was carried without objection. There is a large delegation here from Kansas, who insist that this reference to a standing Committee of the Senate will stifle the proposed investigation. What they desire is the appointment of a special Committee, who shall have power to send for persons and papers. They claim to be able to produce witnesses who will testify, of their own knowledge, that Caldwell paid upward of $60,000 to secure his election last winter, and also to substantiate the charges which appear in the report against Pomeroy. The latter Senator had nothing to say to-day with reference to his order res olution calling for a special Committee, nor did his colleague. An effort will yet be made to have a special Committee appointed, as only by this means can there be a thorough and impartial investigation.

BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported back Logan's bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, by the Western Illinois Bridge Company, with several amendments to the effect that the Company may execute a mortgage that right of way be reserved for a postal telegraph, and also amendments suggested by the Secretary of War, that the Government reserves the right to remove all obstructions from such river, and that there shall be no change in the original plans of the bridge except through the approval of the Secretary. A new section has been added to the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi between Warsaw and Alexandria.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Sherman to-day moved the reference of the House resolution tabling the Senate Tariff bill to the Finance Committee with a view of having the whole subject of the powers of the two Houses, under the Constitution, to return matters elaborately examined and reported upon. It was suggested that, inasmuch as this was a legal question, the proper Committee of Reference would be the Judiciary Committee, but this view not being pressed, it was referred, as Mr. Sherman desired.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day gave an opinion in the Bradley-Fisher suit, one feature in the decision having never been announced in this country before. In this case, Bradley sued Fisher for damages because the latter, as Judge of the Court in this District, had disbarred Bradley for alleged contempt. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, and held that a Judge of the Court having general jurisdiction was not liable in the civil suit for any decision he may have rendered, even though it should appear that the decision was influenced by malice and was corrupt, if motives and had been given outside of his jurisdiction. In alluding to merits of the case, Justice Field held that Judge Fisher had no right to disbar Bradly without first giving him a hearing. The opinion of Justice Field is in accordance with an English custom not heretofore adopted in our Courts.

RAILROAD BILLS KILLED.

The House to-day virtually killed two railroad bills, by refusing to send them to the Committee on Public Lands, with permission to report at the next call of that committee. The bills were to extend the time for the construction of the Fort Huron & Lake Superior, and the Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The proposition to refer the first was defeated by 81 to 45, and the second by 79 to 51, a two-thirds vote being necessary in each case. As that Committee will do nothing of the sort during the session, no further notice of these measures is probable.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of S. A. Irwin, present Deputy Collector of Chicago, to be Collector, vice Easter, resigned.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

It may be stated also here to be true in the future as in the past that Colonel F. A. Eastman is about to be removed from the Postmastership of Chicago. Intimations have been brought to bear in this direction, but they have not been successful.

MRS. WHARTON'S SECOND TRIAL.

Mrs. Wharton's trial, for attempted murder, by poisoning Senator Van Ness will take place before the CRIMINAL Court of Anne Arundel County during the approaching term. There is much speculation as to the trial, but none being instituted on the part of the prosecution, it is supposed that the case will be dismissed. It is believed that he will attempt to hold himself. The next term of the Circuit Court begins on Monday, April 14, but County business will take precedence, and Mrs. Wharton's case will not be reached until the first in May. Mrs. Wharton confines herself closely to her apartments, and her health is said to be very delicate.

HULBURD'S CASE.

Ex-Comptroller Hulburd, of the Currency Bureau, has submitted to the House Committee on Banking and Currency a report embodying the facts connected with the closing of the Tennessee National Bank, of Memphis, in 1866, and which have formed the substantial basis of the recent investigation by the Committee, resulting in the resignation of the Comptroller. The document is quite long, but is confined strictly to the actual record, and does not notice the other allegations which the Comptroller pronounces, sustained only by hearsay and incompetent evidence. Mr. Hulburd admits at the outset that early in August, 1865, Rutter, President of the Memphis Bank, paid in this city for a carriage for which the farmer was then negotiating, a transaction unexpected to the Comptroller, and, he believes, unpremeditated by Rutter. Not till after this, however, was the first intimation reached of the unsound condition of Rutter's bank, and Mr. Hulburd proceeds to reply, in detail, to the charge that he suppressed the Examiner's report and refused to appoint a Receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank in consequence of having received a present from the President. He shows, by copious references to the National Banking act, that the condition of the bank did not permit him to appoint a Receiver, and that instead of suppressing the report, as charged, he promptly wrote to the officers of the bank, calling their attention to the facts which it set forth, and that they must at once improve their financial condition. Mr. Hulburd makes a strong case for himself in connection with the Memphis Bank. He concludes his statement by a general denial of any irregularities in the conduct of his Bureau. The paper will be considered at the meeting of the Committee to-morrow, and Mr. Cooper will endeavor to report it to the House and have it printed. Mr. Hulburd is still in the city, but it is understood that he will leave next week.

POLITICAL.

Carl Schurz will attend the Liberal Republican Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the 9th inst. of April, provided that his duties in the Senate will permit.

[To the Associated Press.]

SENATE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate Arms Committee met this morning at half-past 10 o'clock and in session was until 1 P. M. Gen. Schuyler testified that he owned a number of lighters at New York, and, during the Franco-Prussian war, chartered some for the Navy Department. Ordnance Office, receiving his orders from Hall, and the receipts for goods he delivered from Reilly. Sometimes he delivered goods direct to the vessels, and sometimes at the docks.

By Senator Hamlin. Witness had no official connection with the Ordnance Office, which employed him as they would other parties.

The Chairman, Mr. Hamlin, laid before the Committee a letter from Gen. Schuyler, embodying his recollection of the law of 1868, providing for the sale of arms, etc., substantially agreed with the testimony of General Dyer. The Chairman also laid before the Committee the following letter addressed to him by Mr. Fish.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, April 5.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 18th ult., upon the subject of the resolution alleged to have been adopted by the Legislature of the French National Assembly on war contracts inquiring into the conduct of United States officials connected therewith, and to my reply of the 20th ult., I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Committee, of which you are Chairman, the translation of the note of the 30th ult., upon the subject from the Charge d'Affairs of France.

Your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 30.)

Mr. Secretary of State:

The Commission appointed by the National Assembly of France, to investigate the matter of the purchases made during the war, has been surprised by the telegram published in the New York Associated Press, which attributes to it the adoption of a resolution of inquiry with regard to the conduct of officials of the United States. It has requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to communicate the report, and I hasten to inform you officially, by the order of the President, that it did not adopt the resolution in question, and that it has addressed no request for investigation to the Government of the United States.

With the assurance of my high consideration,

HENRY DE BELLONET.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Hartley, of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, was sworn and examined by Mr. Cochrane. Witness did not know what other people thought with regard to the destination of the arms shipped in 1870 and 1871, but he believed they were going to France. None of the goods shipped to France by his firm were marked according to a telegram from France, "E. F. Manning, Paris, during the siege." Witness was sent further other goods not thus marked, but not through French officials. Witness saw General Dyer and Colonel Crispin, and asked them how many Enfields they would sell him. They asked the Secretary of State whether they would be allowed to ship goods to France, to which the Secretary replied, if they did so it would be entirely at their own risk. The firm had recently sold goods to Russia, Mexico, and South America. Witness was further interrogated by Mr. Schurz and members of the Committee. He had no idea that Government officers who had received a dollar from the firm. Certain it is his firm never paid a dollar to those or any of the French officials; further, that they pay any other person a dollar. They conducted their own purchases.

E. S. Allen, Chief Armorer of the Springfield Armory, testified as to the making of a lot of Remington rifles for the navy at that place, and as to other matters in that connection. The arms having been sold to Pontenay, Trimble & Co. With the present force at the armory it would turn out 150 Springfield rifles per day, but at the full machinery were worked between 200 and 300 a day. It would take three months to prepare to turn out 1,000 a day. During the late war, the capacity increasing from day to day until that number be reached.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments have been made: Assistant Assessors—Henry H. Freese, Second District of Missouri, and John P. Coleman, First District of Missouri.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Secretary Boutwell informed a correspondent this morning that the regulations of the Treasury Department necessary to put the homestead bill into operation would be prepared within the week. They will be substantially based upon the regulations adopted upon the case of Portland. The duty of collecting proofs of the actual use of the material and of material losses of individuals will devolve upon the local Assessors and the Collector of Internal Revenue.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

The Soldiers' Homestead bill, which became a law on Tuesday last, provides that every private soldier and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late rebellion for ninety days or more, shall be entitled to 160 acres of land.

MR. HULBURD'S PLACE.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury, James G. Saville, formerly of Chicago, is a prominent candidate for the Comptrollership of the Currency.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

ARIZONA INDIAN TROUBLES.

Mr. CASSERLY presented a resolution of the Legislature of California, setting forth the dangers in Arizona from the Apaches.

BRIDGE BILL PASSED.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville, Mo.

PRIVATE CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The Indian Appropriation bill came up, but, on motion of Mr. HOWE, bills from the Committee on Claims were taken up, and the bill for the relief of Mrs. Martha House Russell, of Tennessee, appropriating $149.75 for cotton and other articles for the use of the Union army after the battle of Stone River, was passed. The bill appropriating $6,000 for the relief of Milton Best, of Kentucky, as compensation for the destruction of his property by the Union army, was passed over, Mr. Sawyer objecting.

Other bills passed as follows: Bill for the relief of the United States Express Company, by issuing certificates for certain amount of United States bonds, in lieu of bonds destroyed by fire in January, 1866, and refunding to them the value of certain Treasury notes also destroyed at the same time.

The bill for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of salt works in Kentucky by the armies under command of General Sheridan.

Bill conferring on the Court of Claims power to hear and determine the claim of J. W. Parish & Co., for damages for alleged violation, by agents of the United States, of a contract entered into with them for ice to be used by the army in Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, and Memphis during 1862

Bill for the relief of the heirs of Lewis Minor Botts, paying them $1,000, the balance due for injuries done to the Botts property by the United States troops during the war.

For the relief of the loyal citizens of London County, Virginia, for their live stock seized by the United States during the war.

Bill for the relief of Fowell & Dickinson, of Knoxville, paying them $24,000 for cotton seized by the United States army.

Bill to pay Minerva Lewis, widow of Joseph Lewis, $2,400 for his steamer used in capturing Island No. 2.

Bill authorizing the Internal Revenue Department to settle the claim of Robert Williams, Jr., now pending before the Commissioner of the District of Ohio, for stamps stolen from his office.

The bill to pay Joseph Seaar, of Virginia, for the horse and equipments killed by the enemy in the army under General Butler, was postponed.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill, with numerous amendments, the principal ones omitting one of each British claim commissioner's Department, $425,000, and making a new appropriation of $300,000 for building.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

A bill was introduced by Mr. KELLOGG to provide for the transit of merchant vessels of the United States over the falls and rapids of the Mississippi River by subsidizing the National Ship Buoying and Towing Company.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Bills were reported as follows:

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill incorporating the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Industrial Training Association.

Mr. STEVENSON, reported from the Indian Committee, the House bill authorizing negotiations for the purchase of the southern portion of the Yankton Sioux Reservation.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill., and at Warsaw, Ill.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the proviso in relation to the appropriation for the Tatenock Indians, in Montana, from $200,000 to $100,000.

The motion to reduce the appropriation was out.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill to break up the system of straw bids for mail contracts, and it was passed, with amendments reported by the Committee, and with two additional amendments, one by Mr. Ramsey, authorizing the Postmaster-General to place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Post Office Department, the net proceeds of the money order business, and another by Mr. Chandler, providing that all registered letters shall be carried for one-fifth per annum may, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be continued in force for not longer than six months after the new contract shall be made.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

A large number of bills on various subjects were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Hawley—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that two Senators from each State shall be elected by the people thereof.

By Mr. Cox—To protect shipping from gales by the plan of signals.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

There were a number of dilatory motions and votes, to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's Sappho-Negley Civil Rights bill. The last vote was that the bill was on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time, and the motion carried by a strict party vote—yeas, 106; nays, 77.

LOCK UP.

A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate as to the National Banks engaged in a conspiracy to lock up money, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Agreed to, with an amendment by Mr. COX directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report any information he has received on that subject, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the occurrence.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. NEGLEY asked leave to introduce a bill reciting that the Pacific Railroad Companies were indebted to the Government $11,236,743 for interest paid by the Government on bonds loaned to the companies, and that this accumulation of indebtedness would amount at the maturity of those bonds to several hundred millions, which it may then be impossible for the companies to pay, and that it is for the interest of the commercial world of the Government that this accumulated interest should be paid from year to year as it accrues, and authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five citizens to inquire into the financial condition of the companies, and of their ability to pay the principal and interest indebtedness to the Government. Also to ascertain whether or not the companies have legally and faithfully applied the bonds and credits of the Government for their proper uses, and to report such legislation as may be deemed necessary to compel payment to the Government, and to secure the Government against loss.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) I object to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. NEGLEY. I move to suspend the rules and have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER stated that there was a motion pending that last Monday to suspend the rules.

Mr. NEGLEY. I raise a point of order whether it is proper for the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks), who is a stockholder in these companies, to make objection.

Mr. BROOKS. I make a point whether an instrument of Wall street, who speculates in Union Pacific Railroad stock, is a proper man to stand as an investigator of this kind—a tool and agent of Wall street.

Mr. NEGLEY. I deny every statement made by the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS (holding up some papers). I hold in my hand evidence of the truth of what I assert when I was coming, and had proof sent by telegraph, and if the gentleman has no objection I would like to read it.

Mr. NEGLEY. I have no objection at all.

Mr. BROOKS. I will withdraw my objection if the gentleman will permit me to introduce those documents.

Mr. NEGLEY. I have no objection. I have no interest in them now. I do not own a dollar of its stock; I am not the friend of anybody.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) I object to anything except action on the request for the Judiciary bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is, shall the gentleman from Pennsylvania be allowed to introduce the bill.

Mr. BROOKS. If he permits me to have read all the documents I hold in my hand, and that they shall accompany his bill, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot entertain a conditional objection.

Mr. HOOPER. I object. The bill was therefore not introduced.

SETTLERS' RELIEF BILL.

The bill which came over from last Monday, to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee Treaty of 1866, and for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands in Kansas, came up and was passed under a suspension of the rules.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. COBURN moved to suspend the rules and adopt a joint resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the disposition of public lands except to actual settlers thereon for homestead purposes. Negatived yeas, 84; nays 94.

MR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Mr. RANDALL presented a petition from the brother of Dr. Howard, published as a political prisoner in Texas, and offered a resolution reciting the facts in the case, and declaring the American nationality of Howard, and declaring that the action of the House, Howard is a United States citizen by birth and continued uninterrupted choice, and that the Government promptly demand his unconditional release and return of his confiscated property, and also demand full reparation and apology for such imprisonment and outrage upon an American citizen. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

TO REFUND INCOME TAX.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to refund to several United States citizens of Ohio the amount of income tax collected from them. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SALARY BILLS.

Mr. TWITCHELL moved to suspend the rules and authorize the Committee on Public Lands to report, on Wednesday of the next week to the extent of the time for the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Rejected.

Mr. LYNDE introduced a bill to suspend the rules and pass the bill confirming to the Fort Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company the lands heretofore granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Grand Haven to Flint, and thence to Fort Huron. Negatived.

PRE-EMPTION.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to allow aged and infirm pre-emptors on public lands to make the necessary affidavits before any officer authorized to administer oaths. Passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House took from the Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that there were ninety-three Senate amendments. The Committee recommended concurrence in twenty-three, non-concurrence in fifty-nine, and concurrence, with modifications, in five. The amendment providing that hereafter the House Sergeant-at-Arms shall receive no fees or compensation except salary, was concurred in.

The increase of the salary of the foreman of printing and the foreman of binding in the Government Printing Office was rejected.

Concurrence was recommended in the amendment repealing all laws requiring the publication of laws and treaties in newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) and Mr. HOAR opposed the amendment.

Mr. GARFIELD advocated it with a modification making only the appropriation of $80,000 for next year for that purpose.

The amendment was concurred in—78 to 72.

The Senate amendment striking out the allowance to the Register of the Treasury of $1.25 for every 100 bonds signed by him, not to exceed $1,500, was concurred in.

After acting on 33 amendments, the Committee rose.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

Mr. KENDALL introduced a bill to require uniform charges for the transportation of freight and passengers by railroad companies, to prevent common carriers, and to prevent and punish unjust discrimination in favor of or against particular persons or places. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House adjourned.

INDIANA.

Arrest of an Assistant Postmaster for Defalcation—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, April 8.—The Special Agent of the Post Office Department, on an examination of the accounts of the office in this city, revealed the fact that an attempt had been made to cover up deficiencies in the Money Order Department, and that over $6,000 was short. The Deputy Postmaster, who had the entire control of this department, confessed that he was the responsible party, and that he had been behind in his accounts for over two years, but had, in hopes of retrieving the matter, kept it quiet. He says he has no idea how or where the money has gone. The amount was immediately made up by the Postmaster, and he has since been engaged in trying to square the account. It is not known yet whether anything further will be done with the defaulter, but he is still under bonds. Owing to his high standing in business circles and in society the matter creates a great deal of excitement.

In the primary election for Congressman in Delaware County, this District, General Shanks received a majority of over 500 against his opponents. This will secure him renomination on the first ballot.

THE WEST.

The Black Hills Indian Reservation—A Warning Proclamation from General McCook.

YANKTON, Dak., April 3.—The following proclamation has been issued by General McCook, in the temporary absence of Governor Burbank, and in pursuance of orders from the Department of the Interior:

By the Governor of Dakota Territory:

Information having reached the office of the Executive of this Territory, through various sources, to the effect that combinations of men have been and are being made, with a view to entering and occupying the portion of country known as the Black Hills of Dakota, which is within the reservation belonging to the Sioux Indians, under the treaty that said Black Hills country has valuable mineral deposits as well as quantities of timber fit for lumber; now, therefore, I, John A. McCook, Governor and acting Governor of the Territory of Dakota, by the direction of the President of the United States, and by the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, do hereby warn all such unlawful combinations of men of whatever locality, or from whatever State or Territory operating, that any such attempt to violate our treaty stipulations with these Indians, or disturb in any way the peaceful relations which exist with them, or settle upon said reservations, will not only be illegal and likely to disturb the peace between them and said Indians, but the same will be disapproved by the Government, and if such efforts are persisted in, the Government will use such force of its civil and military power, as may be necessary, to remove from this Indian Territory all persons who go there in violation of law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunder set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Territory.

Given at my office, in the City of Yankton, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1872.

Edwin S. McCook,

Secretary and Acting Governor of Dakota Territory.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Snow Storm Along the Pacific Railroad —The Transfer Business Progressing Smoothly—Other Local Items.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 8.—A severe snow storm on the Union Pacific, extending from Percy to Cheyenne, the heaviest in the history of the road, are effectually and promptly clearing the track. Fifteen inches of snow have fallen on a level at Laramie. It is cold and windy, and there is every indication of snow or rain soon.

The Union Pacific transfer trains meet the Iowa trains at the east end of the bridge, and transfer bound goods across the bridge with little or no delay. The freight in Colonel Nash's charge will be all transferred by to-day's operations.

The Death Angel is little and the mortality list is reduced for to the W. J. Lewis, of St. Louis.

Marshal Burghardt returned after a fruitless chase in the pursuit of Perry Scott and Nellie Trainor, who eloped from her husband, taking her daughter and his money.

J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, and Albert Noble, have got two years each in the Penitentiary from the West Side, for robberies and seduction.

The Board of Supervisors, in a limited time here, and now a Theater Factory is talked of.

At a dance on Saturday night, some one put Croton oil in the water-pail and several dancers were poisoned before it was detected. The fear of being poisoned created a panic.

NEW YORK.

Easter in the Churches---Costumes for the Season.

Gaieties During Lent---Art and Literature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Although Easter came with "clouds and darkness" around its throne, and dawned, indeed, through a pouring rain, the churches yesterday were plentifully lighted with sunbeams in the shape of flowers. Arches and niches had their loveliest of all hues, and crowns, and stars, and Easter-crosses; and "The Lord is Risen" was spelled upon the altars in hyacinths and lilies of the valley, or in red roses upon white. At evening those churches where the decorations were known to be most elaborate, and the music the finest, were so crowded that hundreds of people stood through service in the aisles.

EASTER COSTUMES.

To-day the April sun shows itself through characteristic cloud-breakings; but the air is still chilled, and there has been no moment yet for Easter costumes.

These wonderful creations are, however, quite complete, and more literally flower-like this season than ever. Not altogether because blossom-drawn materials are so numerous, and that the Dolly Vardens patterns multiply as prolifically as the image of the coquettish hostess of "the May-pole" is said in due time to have been multiplied about that goodly inn; but because the form of the garments, the character of their trimmings, the delicate colors, and the subtile use of complementary tints have been really studied, this year, from models we find in the exquisite garments of those smiling and love-sighing little beings of the field who "neither toil nor spin."

To dispose at once of these obtrusive Wardens: they are certainly not suitable for the street, and were hardly endurable last summer at the watering places; but, in some combinations, and with careful choice of pattern, they are pretty for the aprons and tunics of children, and for croquet, or occasion al house dresses. The prettiest we have seen was of finest-patterned foulard,—miniature clusters of pink flowers upon a white ground, made in Watteau style, over a blue silk petticoat, trimmed around and up the front breadth with Russian plaits, shaped into ovals by interlacing ruffles edged with narrow Valenciennes. Bows of blue ribbon, to match this azure skirt, clasp the flowing oversleeves at the elbow, and surmount the *bouffantes* on either side, from under the Watteau plait. Vest and undersleeves of blue silk, with Valenciennes ruffles at collar and wrists. The "Dolly Varden hat," accompanying this suit, was of Leghorn, trimmed with straw-colored ribbon and black velvet, and with its inner rim caught to the crown with a cluster of blue morning-glories.

For walking-dresses, there are some very graceful combinations of silk and Cashmere, and of silk and *crepe de Chine*. *Crepe de Chine* appears also very becomingly in little Marie Antoinette kerchiefs, bordered with fringe,—and in shawls whose deep fringes are surrounded by alternate falls of black and white lace. It is used also, instead of satin, to line the velvet loops and ends of the "Alsace bows" which are fastened to the chignon with golden or cameo pins; but its place in hat-trimming—so noticeable last year—is usurped by barbes of black and white lace.

A beautiful walking-dress is of black silk in kilt-plaiting to the waist, broken around the skirt by a series of folds, each edged over each other with oval loops, frilled with Cluny lace; and a "Princesse" tunic, of black Cashmere, covered with finest embroidery, the basque in the form of white straw, with wide black strings, edged with lace, tied under the chin; and a little upstanding rim, edged with black and white lace, behind which, instead of the usual bunch of camelia,—white and porcelain-blue—fall at the side and over the crown. The gray Cashmere overdress, embroidered profusely in many colors, with an imitation of the "Dolly Varden hat" so described to you as a novelty last winter,—will, it is said, be quite frequent this spring, worn over jupes of gray or black silk.

A walking dress of green silk, has its skirt trimmed with a hand-deep ruffle, surmounted with box-plaits, bordered on both sides with a fluted ruche bound with satin. The over-dress is *en tablier*, edged with fine folds inclosing satin cord and fringed with inch apart tassels. The vest is cut long, but buttoned only to the waist, leaving muslin shaped ends, which, like the sleeves, are banded closely across with satin-corded folds. The sleeves and basque, which is cut in three mingo-shaped points, are edged with tassels; and the overskirt, in three breadths beyond the *tablier*, is cut in long points, so that it arches downward like the petals of a fuchsia. The hat is a high Leghorn, trimmed horizontally with long narrow sprays of pink and purple flowers.

Some of the spring walking-dresses have little capes or pelerines embroidered around the edge, to match the polonaise. One of felt-gray, embroidered with black and white, has a cape with mantilla ends, cut square in front, and to the waist, and the ends being tied loosely just below the waist, like a sash. A pointed collar is embroidered to match, and simulates a little hood. The polonaise is slightly looped, but, if allowed to fall plain and belted, becomes the Princesse tunic.

A much-admired dinner dress that appeared at one of the openings, was of salfron-tinted silk, trimmed around the skirt with multitudinous pointed ruffles, gathered close above each other, and modeled, we should say, from a fringed carnation. These points were bound in succession with deep-ening tints of saffron to golden brown. The overskirt was *en tablier*, and intricately *bouffante*; and the bodice was high at the back, and rounded off at the shoulders, and quite low in front,—a style of compromise with *decolleté*, much adopted of late for dinners and theatres.

A ball dress of the stately order, has a trained skirt, perfectly plain, of amethyst-colored velvet, and a Princesse tunic, Duchesse-sleeved, and square-necked, of white China crape, bordered a finger-deep with Oriental embroidery, Anglicised by a surmounting of a ruche of fine Cluny lace. Ball dresses more ephemeral and less costly have overdresses of striped grenadine and Japanese gauze; or muslins flounced in Indian style, looped over plain silk slips, with garlands of artificial flowers. And, as for the flowers, especially those that imitate the capricious luxury of tropical bloom, they never were so artistically elaborate as they are now. They are stealing the prestige from orchideæ, which, for a season, seemed to reinstate themselves by some charm of novelty, appear in mottled tints or graduated dyes that touch them into color like sunshine and shadow, or in those "*nuances fairees*" which match the latest silks.

LENTEN GAIETIES.

Our Lenten season just passed, with one week at least of mid-winter gaiety, is said to be the gayest, without exception, that has ever occurred in New York. Private theatricals, dinners, riding-party suppers,—one of which has been famous for entertaining "an angel" unaware,—and *musicales*, have intervened matin and vesper service, and the Wednesday and Friday lectures at Grace Church with unprecedented indefatigability. Add to this the most delicious of opera seasons,—Nilsson's, close upon Passion Week, drawing all hearts to the Academy,—herself delighted with the two concerts, where every box showed the face of a friend, so pested is she by choice circles; and kissing, with her charming peasant-grace, the hands dotted that were dropped to her through golden rods. We had "Mendelssohns" too; and Dr. Lord's lectures,—very fashionable and crowded; and Philharmonics, with special delights in Liszt, and Schumann, and Beethoven; and in concert, upon a groundwork of piano-forte by Mills, and mezzotint contralto by Nettie Sterling, the penetrating timbre of Saranate's violin.

For society gossip, there has been that interesting topic, "engagements;" some of which have been celebrated with noticeable entertainments, as the engagement of Mr. Mahlon Sands to the beautiful and favorite niece of Mr. Morton; and that of Miss Townsend and Mr. Winthrop, which occasioned one of the most elegant dinners of the season. Plates were laid for twenty-two at a round table where the *vis-a-vis* could not be reached without shouting,—a pleasurable fact for conversation; and where the flowers were simply marvellous, incorporating the line of Horace, "Let it rain with the rose!"—a centre-piece like a fountain; and with drapery of smilax joining them like hands in a basket-dance, tall silvervases alternating at each plate with globes of saffron and red rosebuds.

ART.

In art, too, there have been unusual attractions. A delightful gallery, sweet with hyacinths and musical with canaries, has been improvised from the joint collection of two artists,—Coleman's and George Hall's,—to be sold this week at auction; flowers, fruit, and lovely Spanish women in the well-known style of that unrivalled colorist of Seville and Granada, Domingo Valdez, whose colors by Coleman, his fine oil-paintings of the "Alhambra," the "Ships of the Prairie," and other works not unknown to the public, are said to be the result of his contemplation of another European visit by the artists.

Still more important, and unique indeed in attraction, are Church's "The Parthenon," and Schuyler Jermain's, a description of which shall be sent to you.

LITERATURE.

In new books, we have from Scribner's "The Autobiography and Memoir of Lord W. Chambers?" and "Arminia," edited by Bayard Taylor; the promise of a novel in verse by MacDonald, that shall rival even the translation promised by Winfred Cumbermede," and a fascinating volume of essays by Froude.

From Appleton's, several new novels; including a new edition of Dickens and Cooper, the first in neat and beautiful binding of brown and black; the latter in the most splendid type for the light-reader; and one anonymous novel, "Righted at Last," which seems, by its deep feeling and vivid portray al, to be the transcript of one of those actual experiences which are so truly "stranger than fiction."

From Froude's essays, so full are they of thoughtful sentences and fine descriptions, our "Extract Book" gathered many pages. From these let me transcribe for you a passage from one of the most animated chapters of the book,—a description of the death of Bishop Hugo, which, in one incident which you will quickly recognize, seems so beautiful:

As his time drew near, he gave directions for the disposition of his body, named the place of Lincoln Cathedral where he was to be buried, and bade his Chaplain make a cross of ashes on the floor of his room, lift him from his bed at the moment of departure, and place him upon it.

It was a November afternoon. The choristers of St. Paul's were sent for to chant the Commendatory Service for the dying. The choir sang on, and, as they began the *Nunc Dimittis*, he died.

So parted one of the most beautiful of spirits that ever inherited human clay. Never was man more widely mourned over, or more honored in his death. His was been down to Windsor, and the highest and the lowest alike poured in tears through the body. A company of poor Jews—the forerunning of mankind, for whom each and grudging were considered generally too early on the scene of the very opposite kind. Order was kept in Fleet street by a mass of cavalry and infantry, and police, by troopers' charges, driving back the struggling and thronging crowds with the vaunts of soldiers practised at striking men and fainting women. I saw this sort of thing over and over again as over the windows where I sat. I saw the police arriving at the point with their bayonets and sabers. I saw one gallant policeman, to whom all praise for his pluck, wrench the bayonet from the musket of an infuriated soldier, and save some struggling wretch from a few inches of steel. I don't say that the soldiers were to be blamed. I myself heard the orders given by an officer to a cluster of cavalry to drive the crowd back, although it seemed to me there was plenty of room for any kind of procession to move along. But why this sort of thing should fall on an American with enthusiasm and delight I certainly don't understand."

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Hon. Samuel Galloway.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—The funeral services of the late Hon. Samuel Galloway were held to-day in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances. The remains lay in state and were visited by many. His features were in perfect repose, looking very natural, but considerably thinner than life. The services at the house were impressive and brief, after which his remains were interred in the Green Lawn Cemetery.

The members of the Bar of this County held a meeting this afternoon and adopted appropriate resolutions relative to the deceased, a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, to be reported at a called meeting on Wednesday.

Mr. Galloway leaves a wife and six children.

West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 8.—A special to the *Intelligencer*, of the city of Parkersburg, from which point a delegation has just returned in Convention at Charleston to-day. They submit the following as the views of the State. "Shall negroes hold office?" The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

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...d Departure of Trains.
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LONDON SKETCHES.

II.

One of Dr. Strube's Adventures—Manners and Customs of Old England—A New Acquaintance—English "Flegeljahre"—The Ordinances of Fashion—Our Friend's Autobiography—Foreigners—John Bull on Foreigners Generally—Strife and Peace.

Among the thousand-and-one adventures which Dr. Strube had in the very first week of the season, there was one which, as Fate willed it, became entitled to a page in the chronicles of Sir John's house.* One night, at the opera, he met a gentleman whom, many years ago, he had seen among the ruins of Heidelberg Castle. Dr. Strube was, of course, overjoyed to see his old friend, and, for many days, he sang the friend's praises in the most extravagant terms. He told the ladies of the house that the gentleman he met was a Don Juan whose very appearance conquered legions of "blue-devils," while the glance of his eye was enough to attract and subdue any female heart.

"Oh, indeed!" said I, "then he's a dandy."

"Never mind," whispered Dr. Strube, with an air of profound mystery. "He'll be worth his weight in gold as an ally. He isn't even an Englishman, I tell you. That is to say, not a modern Englishman, but a youthful scion of Merry Old England. Not a trace of orthodoxy is to be found in him, neither in church nor in kitchen matter, neither in criticism nor in politics." And to Sir John the learned Doctor said:

"Sir, I have found the man who first gave me an idea of the greatness of England; who persuaded me to study Johnson's Dictionary; and to whom I am indirectly indebted for your acquaintance, respect, and friendship."

Of course we were all very desirous to see this remarkable man. And here we ought to remark that, in an English family, the introduction of a stranger is not so usual and commonplace an event as in Germany and France. Previous to, and after, your first visit, the family meet in council. Your good and bad qualities are weighed in the scale of domestic criticism; for every member of the family sees in you, eventually, a bridegroom, brother-in-law, son-in-law, uncle, or master. At all events, you are considered as a suitor for the privileges of a friend of the family; for the slight and passing acquaintances of Continental life are unknown in these circles. The very servants of such houses are hereditary, and hold their places for life; the nurse is hired for three generations; the coachman's grandfather trained the mare whose great-granddaughter is now the property of the son of the house. The question whether the doors of the sanctuary are to be opened concerns all the members of the family, and gives rise to lengthy discussions and animated debates. While the parlor votes you a gentleman, low voices of warning are heard from the depths of the kitchen; for the cook says: "Sure, no one knows what church you go to on a Sunday; and, the other day, your coat was buttoned up to the chin,—for all the world as if you had cause to conceal your linen, or the want of it."

Even Miss Lolypop, though but just in her teens, and fresh from the nursery, takes part in the debate, and raises her shrill voice in condemnation:

"I can't bear him, mamma," says she; "and I won't remain in the room when he comes. How can he dare to pinch my cheek, as if I were but a child?"

And you, O unsuspecting stranger, have no idea of the sensation which your knock produces throughout the house; and when, on going away, Sir John shakes hands with you, and sees you to the door, asking you to call again, you are, perhaps,—Continental as you are,—cautious enough to consider all this as a mark of cheap and common politeness! You are mistaken. Sir John lays great stress on his religious observance of the ordinances of old English family life, and he quotes, with much emphasis, the following paragraph of that most explicit of all unpublished law-books:

"And, in case the stranger, male or female, doth, by a comely form and demure carriage, gain thy British heart, then shalt thou, when he or she departeth, give his or her hand a hearty shake, to signify or prove thereby that he or she shall always be welcome at thy table, at thy fireside, and in the spare bedroom which is on thy premises. But, if thou dost not like him or her, then his or her hand shall not be so shaken."

Robert Baxter, Esq., or, simply, Mr. Baxter, as we by this time are accustomed to call him, had, thanks to his friend and eulogist, no difficulties whatever to contend with. He marched in with flying colors. He came, saw, and conquered. The "hearty shake of the hand" was resolved upon before he had emptied his first cup of tea at our fireside. By this time he is the most intimate friend of the family; he comes and goes away at his liking, takes the children out in his gig, and has, in short, made such a progress, in the space of a few weeks, that, in direct violation of another paragraph of the family ordinance, he lays hands even on the sacred poker, and actually pokes the fire with it,—a privilege which, according to law, should not be conceded even to a friend, before the expiration of the seventh year of amicable intercourse.

Let none fancy that these remarks are an introduction to a novelistic plot. To dispel all suspicions on this head, I proceed at once to unmask Dr. Strube's abominable perfidy,—one which the ladies of the house vow they will forgive, but which they cannot forget. Only fancy their disappointment! Strube's "Don Juan," his "amiable hero," his "capital fellow,"—for thus it pleased the Doctor to call him,—Mr. Baxter, in fact, is a gray-haired old man. Dr. Strube is cunning enough to excuse the incorrectness of his description by pleading short-sightedness. "It never had struck him,—indeed it had not,—and—"

"After all," said our learned friend, "though not exactly young, Mr. Baxter is youthful. His whiskers, for instance, are brown; and his large, clear eyes, how free and open do they look at all and everything! Has he not an aristocratic hand? Is not his chin round, his forehead white, and his toilet irreproachable? In short, the more I think of it, the more freely am I persuaded that Mr. Baxter is quite a Don Juan, if compared with your absurd London greenhorns, whose lengthy faces make all the French shop-girls in Regent street gape!"

"True!" said I.

"In my opinion, Mr. Baxter's gray hair is his best recommendation, for none but children and old men are truly amiable in England. No creature on earth more excels in charming merriness, and bold, natural freshness than your little free-born, trouserless Briton. But, the moment the boy sports the very ghost of a stray hair on his upper lip,—the moment that he lays in a stock of razors and stiff shirt-collars,—that very moment does your English boy undergo a most shocking metamorphosis, and one which even Dovle would despair to depict. The '*Flegeljahre*,'—the period of sowing wild oats,—with other nations a mere transition period, scarcely longer than a northern spring, is, in the case of an Englishman, protracted through ten years and more. With the very brightest character, it lasts up to six and twenty; but it also frequently happens that the modern Englishman remains an '*adolescens*' up to 40. There is something altogether indescribable in this English '*Flegeljahr*' character. Fancy a cross between an unctuous missionary and a fast undergraduate duly coated, cravated, brushed up, and dressed out for the dining-room, and you will have a tolerably approximating idea of the English *Flegel-youth*, who, eager to be very respectable and romantic at one and the same time, succeeds in appearing either insufferably tedious or unconstitutionally comical. Is it their hypochondriacal climate? So do the Continentals ask every year when the English exodus arrives on their shores. Or is it Church and State? Is it a fault of education, or a want of digestion, which causes these wealthy, tall islanders, with their red faces and costly coats, to stand forth so queer, and out of the common order of human creatures? They are neat to perfection, and got up regardless of expense in all their details; but take the fellow as a whole, and you find him mighty unsavory.

"You will find the reason neither in the fog, nor in constitutional liberty. No act of Parliament forbids a man to cultivate the graces; and the climate exacts flannel, but by no means the '*hopf*.' It is not a mark of education, but a superabundance of it. It is the education of a rigidly-puritanical governess, whose name we never pronounce without a feeling of secret awe. That governess is more fervently adored than the Established Church. English people fear her more than the Spanish Inquisition was feared. As Fate sat enthroned in mysterious majesty above the gods of Greece, so does this cruel mistress lord it over *Magna Charta*, *Habeas Corpus*, and all the other glories of Old England. Her name is '*Gentility*.' Liberty of the press and popular agitation avail not against her. The Commons of England have conquered the strongholds of Toryism; Mr. Cobden and his followers have trampled Protection under foot, and light is being let even into the gloomy caverns of Chancery. But what agitator dares to league the cunningly-separated classes of English society against only one of the one thousand three hundred positive and negative enactments of 'Gentility,' whereby the favored people of the Island are distinguished from the Pagans of the Continent—from the immoral, 'soap-renouncing, foreigners'! Who liberates the free-born Briton from the fear of losing caste (a genuine British phrase this) which follows him as his shadow whithersoever he may direct his steps, which haunts him even in rural retirement, and which, in a town containing more than three millions of inhabitants, admits not even of one single circle of free and general sociability! At a political meeting, perhaps, there may exist something like an approximation of the upper and lower classes, and Peers and draymen, cheesemongers and Guardsmen may, on such occasions, breathe the same air, and fill it with their cheers and groans. But I will rather believe that St. Peter's of Rome and St. Paul's of London can come together than that the cousin of a Right Honorable will knowingly, and with tolerance prepense, eat his dinner off the same table with the keeper of a cheese-shop.

"We, the foreigners, are blind to the graces of the British '*Flegel youth*.' The manners, which we liken to those of a dancing bear, are, in the eyes of the natives, respectable; what we condemn as a mincing chilliness of address, is exalted as the decent reserve of the true Briton. Of course, there are exceptions, especially within these latter days. Now and then we meet with daring innovators, who doubt the exclusive decency of British manners. There are bold skeptics proclaiming in the East and in the West that a man with a colored neck-tie ought to be able to appear in the pit of the Italian Opera, without thereby obliging all proper-minded females in the five rows of boxes to faint away, and to be carried out forthwith. Others pretend that at table you may take your fork with the right hand without, by so doing, affixing an indelible stigma to your name; and that there is a possibility of pardon, even for the man who eats mustard with his mutton. The very boldest assert that you may take a pea with your knife, and eat the pea too, and yet be a gentleman for all that. These are charming signs of the times; they awaken hopes which another generation will perhaps justify. But, generally speaking, there is no denying it, that the free, social spirit of Merry Old England is to be found among the elderly men."

Gray hair, with red cheeks, is pleasant to look at; and doubly pleasing are those colors when they ornament the head of a gentleman; for, in such a case, they announce the presence of all sorts of manly amiabilities. The word "gentleman" has been shockingly profaned in England. According to Sir John's cynical definition, any man is a gentleman who pays his tailor's bill. The correctness of that definition would appear to be generally allowed, for the name is most liberally bestowed on dandies and blockheads, wealthy tradesmen and sporting men. But, in these pages, I speak of the "gentleman" in the truest and noblest sense of the term. He is a joint production of nature, art, and accident, and there are many conditions to the perfection of this *beau ideal*. *Imprimis*, he must not be compelled to eat his roast beef by the sweat of his brow; for he who has to work for his subsistence in England cannot, of course, be said to be independent. He must have made the grand Continental tour; for, to the English, the Continent of Europe is, in a manner, a social high school and academy. How miraculously is the innate and indestructible kernel of English character developed in such a man. As he ripens in years, he breaks through that icy covering which, in his earlier years, surrounded him; and he shakes off the chains of etiquette, or bears them with a grace with proves that to him they are not a restraint, but an ornament.

A few years later, he eclipses the flower of the male part of society in Germany and France; his jovial humor is restrained by an exquisite tact; his politeness acquires substance from a free and hearty manner. There is in him so grave and natural a manliness that to oblige him, and to be obliged by him, is equally agreeable. *It would seem that he becomes younger as he advances in years.*

Such a man was Robert Baxter, Esq. The history of his development is short and simple enough. Shortly after his introduction into our circle, he related it one evening,—after dinner, of course. For what does the British code of family enact and prescribe?

"Thou shalt invite a gentleman to a good and solid dinner, the which consisteth of fish and roast beef, and pudding and wine. But thou shalt not invite him to the eating of cakes and sugar-plums, and much less shalt thou tempt him to a '*soiree dansante*,' where he would have much labor and no sustenance. And at table thou shalt not, as the wicked do, make the said gentleman talk of politics, business, science, and divers other heavy matters, lest, peradventure, his attention should be diverted from the enjoyment of the various dishes which thou shalt set before him."

Obedient to this law, Sir John gave a grand dinner to all his family to celebrate Mr. Baxter's acquaintance. It was after that dinner that our friend, reclining in an easy chair, gave us the following sketch of his former life:

"Story?—God bless you, I have none to tell, sir. My life has been that of a gentleman,—comfortable and monotonous throughout. I was brought up by an uncle; of course he was rich,—most uncles are. He spoilt me and left me his property. I went to Harrow and Oxford, where I learnt that no one ever learns anything in those seats of learning, except fighting, hunting, and the art and mystery of writing Latin verses. And, after all, to think of the very clever men we have in spite of those places,—truly it is marvellous! Old England, thank goodness! can't be ruined; but it wants ventilation. Ventilation in foreign climes is a necessity for the free-born Englishman. That was my idea when I crossed the Channel to Calais. On that occasion I had a curious adventure. Not a duel,—no, nothing of the kind. I pitched into a Frenchman and knocked him down. The wretch called me '*Un etranger*.' I did not understand his mode of speech, but a friend, who was with me, said the words meant 'a foreigner.' 'A foreigner, you scoundrel!' cried I, 'how dare you say a free-born Englishman is a foreigner?' and I knocked him down. He got up and challenged to fight a duel with him; but the police interfered, and I was arrested. The Lieutenant of the police, who had to examine me, told me, with a kindness which was altogether undeserved on my part, that the word 'foreigner' was quite harmless; that it had a relative meaning; and that it might even be complimentary. I could not stand that. I had a dim perception of my being wrong, and of having made an egregious fool of myself; but still I could not get over the contemptuous meaning which we connect with the term; and, pig-headed as I was, I replied in English:

"'Sir, I'd thank you for not addressing such compliments to me. You may call me a non-Frenchman; of course you may,—for I am an Englishman, and glory in the fact; but I would not be a foreigner,—no! not for the world! Rather than submit to such an indignity, I'd leave your country at once.'

"He laughed and bowed me out, and that very day I returned to Dover.

"On my second Continental tour, I went through Belgium to Germany, and when, after a few years' residence in that country, I came back to England, I was not alone. I was accompanied by a foreigner,—a lady who bore my name. She was not strong, and could not bear the climate. She yearned for her country, but concealed her wish to return. When at length I brought her back to the sunnier clime of Southern Germany, it was too late. That sad event happened many years ago; but, though she left me for ever, I was not solitary. Heaven be thanked, I have a son, a dear boy, who is now at college at Heidelberg."

"Of course, your son is half a foreigner," said Miss Lollypop, with a slight toss of her head.

"Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Baxter, with a smile. "He is a Cockney by birth, for he was born within the sound of Bow-bells. But," added our friend, "*I wish him to become so much of a foreigner as to enjoy the brighter sides of English life without a superstitious admiration of the darker ones.*"

A pause of general embarrassment followed the conclusion of this short and fragmentary autobiography. The children looked at Mr. Baxter curiously, inquiringly, for a couple of stories and anecdotes seemed still hovering on his lips. But he sat silent and lost in thought. Probably his thoughts were with his son, the Heidelberg student; perhaps he fancied he accompanied that son in his wanderings through some valley in the Alps, or to the ruins of some ancient abbey, rich with curious carvings and relics of the olden time. For Mr. Baxter rides the antiquarian hobby as he does his other hobbies, of which many are as laborious as useless; for it ought to be remarked that a real gentleman hates absolute idleness; some purpose or object, fantastic though it be, he must have; he defies dangers and courts fatigue. The odd freaks which English gentlemen have, and which they are guilty of to the signal astonishment and amusement of Continental *feuilleton* writers, are mere excrescences of that restless desire of activity which is one of the most splendid qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race. Many thousands of Englishmen, each of whom can afford to make his life one long spell of rest, devote their time and energies to an honorable servitude in the nation's service, and slave for a single word of thanks from posterity, quite as much as the Continental "bureaucrats" do for orders and pensions. If they want the talents or the ambition necessary for such a career, they will devote themselves to farming, support some one of the charitable institutions of the metropolis or their own county, not only with money, for that were no sacrifice, but also by giving it their time, personal attention, and influence. The active charity of the women is quite as great as that of the men, and this explains the reason why, although in England the gulf between wealth and poverty is wider than in every other country, nevertheless, up to the present day, there are no symptoms of that patient bitterness of hatred among the lower classes—the harbinger of an approaching doom—which has come to other nations with the gloomy evangel of the future on its pale lips.

As a third class, we have the amateurs and patronizers of arts and sciences, the passionate and most persevering observers of Nature, who for many months will watch a swallow's nest, or fill their diaries with observations on the signs and marks of instinct in cockroaches and snails; the travellers in every clime, who take coffee with the Shah of Persia, converse with the Sultan on the superior excellence of English railroads; rhyme on, and in presence of, the cypress trees of Scutari; smoke the pipe of peace with the Camanches and the Last of the Mohicans; and who now and then watch and register the hangman's tricks of an accomplished despot, in order to recount them to their countrymen, who never believe such shocking stories, unless published under the authority of a gentleman of known respectability and conservative principles. Those who are altogether unable to employ their leisure-hours—that is to say, their lives usefully, devote themselves to some "sport" with a touching fanaticism, and ride their hobbies with the heroism of world-betterers. Such a man sails in the nut-shell of a yacht to the polar regions, or travels about in Spain to effect the conversion of Jews and Gypsies, or he ascends Mont Blanc, and writes a letter to the *Times* to commemorate his fatigues and folly.

Mr. Baxter, however, had never been up Mont Blanc, and, what is more, it is not likely he will ever make the ascent. He is too old and too clever. On the evening in question, he gave convincing proof of his shrewd good-nature and tact; for, while we were silent and embarrassed, he leaned back with the most comfortable air in the world, and with a look of innocent slyness at our drawn faces. Our embarrassment and silence were caused by a word, of which Mr. Baxter had made a liberal use in his autobiography, and which he pronounced with a provoking emphasis. It is a word on which whole chapters and books might be written,—the word "*foreigner*."

The ancient Greeks spoke of all other nations on the face of the earth as "barbarians;" and for a period, I believe, they were quite right. It is said, whether truly or falsely I will not here investigate, but it is said, that every Englishman thanks God, in his morning's prayers, that he has not been created a foreigner. "He is a foreigner, but a very nice man!" "A very gentleman foreigner, indeed!" "What a pity he is a foreigner!" Offensive compliments of this sort fall very frequently from British lips. The tone of pity, contempt, and condescension, with which those disagreeable words are pronounced, is applied not only with respect to the foreigner, but also to the produce of his country. Bad cherries or plums are at once declared to be foreign; there is no doubt they come from France, Belgium, or Holland. When our cook opens an egg which offends her olfactory nerves, and when she flings it indignantly into the dust-hole, she accompanies it with the sneering hiss of "foreign!" That wretched egg was laid by a Dutch hen. Of course it was; and, probably, the passage from Holland was very long and stormy. But, alas! all Dutch hens come into evil repute; it is at once understood that "Them nasty furrin' hanimals halways lays bad heggs, sir."

A bold attempt to vindicate the rights and the honor of foreigners was, on one Sunday evening, made in our house, at dinner-time, when the glorious roast-beef of Old England graced Sir John's hospitable board.

"This glorious bulwark of your nation," said Dr. Strube, "is of foreign extraction."

Sir John dropped his knife with the shock these words gave him.

"I don't understand you, sir," said he, rather sternly.

"Is not your loin of beef cut from Jutish ox, that was fattened on the Holstein Marshes? Go to Smithfield, and ask the settlers where they got that Homeric beef to which the British owe their strength and humor?"

Sir John was mute with astonishment and vexation. He could not deny the truth of the learned Doctor's sally; yet, if he admitted it, what—aye, what—was to become of the roast-beef of Old England?

"Come!" said Dr. Strube, following up his advantage, and raising his glass, "here's a health to Father Rhine! What do you say, sir," added he, turning to Mr. Baxter, "is there anything equal to the delight of a walking expedition down the Rhine, or up the Aar, or Mosel?"

Mr. Baxter took the hint.

"Charming!" said he. "Even Sir John must confess that we have some reason for our love of Continental life; and that travelling Englishmen, after all, know what is good when they stick to the banks of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Neckar."

"Certainly," said Sir John; "to see those countries, and the queer sort of people that live in them, is certainly worth while; but, to the English heart, there's no place like home. They have not anything extra in those countries, have they?"

"Yes, they have," said Mr. Baxter, peremptorily. To whom Sir John replied:

"It is an old proverb, that there's nothing choice or precious in the world but money will procure it for you in England."

"I beg your pardon," replied Mr. Baxter, with great determination; "there are things rich and rare which could not be had in England,—no, not for all the money in the Bank."

Sir John was extremely shocked. "Sir," said he, "you astonish me; oblige me by proving your assertion. What is it you allude to?"

"Why, to a '*Volksfest*,' a people's festival, really and truly a festival in the open air, when all ranks and classes join and mix without any thought or possibility of a mob; when the wine calls forth song and laughter, but where not a single fist is raised to threaten or strike."

And Mr. Baxter continued in rather too flattering colors, giving a sketch of the merry German life, and contrasting it with life in England. He expatiated on the general cultivation of the lower classes, on the toleration of German social life; in short, he lost his way in producing so brilliant an apotheosis of German affairs that he did not, or would not, pay attention to Sir John, who shook his head in an ominous manner.

At first Dr. Strube rubbed his hands triumphantly, for, on Mr. Baxter's free-born British lips, each word had the charm of authority. But, as our friend went on, the Doctor could not but confess to himself that Mr. Baxter's victory might possibly lead to that gentleman's utter ruin in the worthy Baronet's good opinion.

There was a long and awful pause. At length Sir John rose, and, with a smile, by no means a natural one, he walked up to Mr. Baxter, held out his hand, dropped it, and said:

"Sir! It's my opinion you are a respectable man, and I believe you mean what you say; but moderation is good in all matters. You may be just to foreign countries; so am I. But you idolize the Continent, and despise your own country. That,—I beg your pardon,—but that is not the conduct of an English gentleman!"

Dr. Strube looked very pale and uncomfortable.

"Nonsense, Sir John!" said Mr. Baxter, good humoredly. "Let me say a word to you, and then you may judge whether I love my country less than you do. I have never meddled with politics, but I am something of a Tory; for I take the world as it is, and I think no one should claim all honor and glory for him and his. The people of this beautiful island have the inestimable treasures of liberty. England is an impregnable fortress; a charming garden, fenced by the ocean, and by rocks; her tranquil safety is cheap at any price. No venomous reptiles creep on her soil; the wolves have been exterminated for centuries past. But, in return, the sweets of existence are open only to hard labor and high birth. A consequence of this is a spirit of 'caste,' a tendency to seclusion, a stubborn and rugged independence. Look at the Continent. What would those nations come to, plagued and hunted as they are, if deprived of the comforting amenities of a kindly sociability? If their towns, with their frequent stage of siege, had our fogs and clouds of smoke, our penitential Sundays and breathless week-days, whoever could resist the temptation of committing suicide? Why, such a state of things were a hell upon earth! And can you believe that Providence could allow such a state of things to exist? But to return to England. This country has a truly great Parliament, the most humane police, a free press, and a most untouchable liberty; and, with all this, you lay claim to a monopoly of good potatoes and manners! You would have all the gifts and perfections on earth! But, if this, our England, could, in addition to her solid political heritage, have the charms of Continental leisure-hours, why, then, this same England were a Paradise on earth,—literally a Paradise, where one could never think of dying."

Sir John was pacified and happy, and said he was. He went about the room singing "God Save the Queen," and would not leave off shaking hands with Mr. Baxter.

EDWARD COLLINS.

*It is of no use concealing the fact that our house is that of a respectable London citizen. We will, therefore, confess that Sir John is neither a Knight nor a Baronet, but that we, without the intervention or assistance of Her Gracious Majesty, considering his eminent services in behalf of our readers, Knighted him by means of silver tea-spoons.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Total beeves for the week, 7,060, against 8,200 the previous week. For to-day's market, 4,900, viz.: 162 cars at Communipaw, 113 at Hundredth street; and only 8 at Weehawken. Shippers have nearly all left the Erie Road. Trade dull at about Friday's prices, or ½c lower than a week ago. There was a full supply of fat droves, and 13c was the top price, save a few pairs sent off and charged 13½c. Prime sold at 12c; fair at 11@11½c; poor, 10@10½c, the average being about 11½c, Texans holding at 10½c. Stock not all sold. All meat markets depressed. The rain of last night was unfavorable; 6 cars Missouri, 7½ cwt, sold at 11½c; 3 cars do, 1,400 lbs alive, at 6½c live weight; 8 cars Illinois, 1,160 lbs, at 10½@11c; 5 cars Indiana, 7 cwt, 11½c; car extra 10-cwt. Illinois at 13c, 60 lbs ₩ cwt.; closed bad for shippers.

Sheep—Total, 13,700, against 21,100 last week; only 3,800 fresh on sale to-day, but they are not wanted. Market slow and lower, or 7@10c as extremes; very good selling at 9c; no clipped sheep, and very few lambs, latter worth $7.00@8.50 each for fair to good; 3 cars fine wool Ohio sheep, 103 lbs, sold at 10c; car coarse, 95 lbs, Missouri, 8½c; car, 76 lbs, thin State, 7c.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 24,300, against 22,000 last week. Market steady at 4¾@5c for live, and 5¾@6½c for dressed, those of 200 lbs selling at 6c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. April 8.—The first part of the week was very stormy, blocking the country roads and preventing farmers from reaching the market, and hence there has been a light delivery of dairy goods. We have no change of importance to note in prices. Farm dairies may be quoted at 16c to 17c, and no transactions in factories. From 19c to 19½c is asked for the best grades of cheese in New York City. During the latter part of the week there has been a fair delivery of butter at Little Falls, and the rates paid have been from 33c to 35c, but for fancy 36c was reached in a few instances.

We shall probably see small lots of new cheese soon in this market from farm dairies, but can hardly expect any from factories until the close of the month. A considerable number of factories are now in operation, but many of them only make at intervals of two or more days. The cold, stormy weather has been hard on the consumption of hay, and many farmers are in doubt whether they will have enough to bring their stock through to grass. The snow is deep and the roads are bad, but the weather now is mild and pleasant. Dairymen expect to get from 15c to 16c for new cheese.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Beeves in fair demand; sales, 1,700; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@8c; fair to good, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Sheep, fair demand; sales, 1,100 at 8½@10c per pound.

Hogs dull; sales 5,300 at $6.75@7.25 per cwt.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8.

In the local money market there were no special features worthy of notice. Deposits keep up well, but the demand for loans is active and the banks have nothing to spare over the demands of their regular customers.

Exchange was firmer to-day, and sold at par between banks, some of the usual sellers asking 25c per $1,000 premium.

LOCAL STOCKS.

The speculation in Chicago City Railway stocks seems to have culminated, and the stocks have declined a little. It was known that the West Side Company had a surplus of $50,000. Preparatory to the proposed consolidation with the South Side Company it was decided to make from this an extra dividend of 4 per cent, which was done last week. Previous to the payment of this dividend the stock sold at 175, and now, with the dividend off, cannot be sold for over 170, showing a decline of 1 per cent.

There seems to be more demand than usual for bank stocks. There is a general feeling that all the banks that have maintained their reputation notwithstanding the fiery ordeal of last fall will do a more profitable business than usual this summer. There seems good ground for this impression. This spring and summer will probably be the most active season ever experienced in Chicago; every dollar of local capital will be called into use; the banks of this city will probably find less necessity this summer for keeping large balances in New York. According to the method by which the banks "discount paper at 10 per cent," they really get interest at the rate of 11 per cent, and if the bulk of their loanable capital can be kept employed all summer at these rates, as seems probable will be the case, their profits are likely to be larger for the year than usual.

"LOCKING-UP" CURRENCY.

The fall of nearly 2 per cent in all the leading speculative railway stocks on Saturday evening is sufficiently accounted for by the locking up of nearly $5,000,000 of legal-tenders by the Tenth National Bank of New York in the interest of the bears. The bulls in their distress have appealed to the Committee of Banking and Currency in Congress, and the Committee have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to institute inquiries, and if possible bring proofs of the infraction of the law approved February 19, 1869, which provides that any National Bank found guilty of any such offence, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000, and a further sum equal to one-third of the money so "locked up." It would have an excellent effect if this penalty could once be enforced, though there seems little prospect of so happy an event. It is probable that before all the legal circumlocution to bring proof of the unlawful hypothecation of greenbacks or national bank notes, the "lock-up" will have disappeared, the bears will have turned bulls, stocks will have gone up, and the Committee of Banking and Currency will only be placed in the ridiculous position of being made use of by the bulls to advance the price of stocks.

Everything seems to indicate that an unusually speculative feeling pervades all the principal money markets of the world. The London speculation in Erie shows that instead of being the conservative capitalists they are usually considered, Englishmen are as "risky" gamblers as those of Wall street. In fact, London has thus far managed to get hold of the most worthless stocks in this country. Eventually, however, speculators there will get hold of some of the better stocks, and it seems not improbable during the coming summer the prices of many of the most valuable stocks on the Wall street lists will show the effects of English investments.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115⅛	115¼
5-20s of '62	112⅛	112½
5-20s of '65	112⅛	112½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111⅛	111½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111⅝	112
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113	113½
10-40s	108	108½
United States new 5 per cents	109⅛	109½
United States currency 6s	114⅝	115
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	100 and int.
Gold exchange		110⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109½@110½
Gold and gold coupons	110	110⅛
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173 @175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Gold stronger to-day, ranging from 110⅛ to 110⅜. The advance was based on the prospect of dearer money and lower prices for securities in London. Loans were from 7 to 7½ for carrying. Clearings about $22,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

Stocks opened very feverish on the first call, advanced ¼ to ½ per cent, but by the second call were down again to the opening prices. During the afternoon the market was irregular, and at the close was strong, with Rock Island as the principal feature, which sold ex dividend of 4 per cent and advanced 1½ per cent from the opening figures. The volume of business is much smaller than of late.

The *Express* says private telegrams from London state that Heath & Raphael have withdrawn their opposition in the Erie matter. If this should turn out to be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, then the Erie Railway is likely to pass under the permanent control of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, which firm represents James McHenry and the Atlantic & Great Western party. It certainly looks as if the control for the Erie election is over. The Clearing House Association met to-day to take some action in the affair of the Tenth National Bank. A resolution to expel the bank from the Clearing House was voted down by 39 to 15.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clearing House Committee be and is hereby directed whenever it appears in its judgment that legal-tender notes have been withdrawn from use through the agency of any bank, a member of this association, to make an immediate examination of the bank in question, and, should there appear to be complicity on the part of the bank, or its officers, to suspend such bank from the Clearing House until the action of the committee of the Association thereon.

Communications in relation to the proposed United States National Bank in this city indicate that the subscriptions will be large at the opening of the books on the 10th instant. Many applications have been made already in advance, through Henry Clews & Co., subscription agents, and a distribution of the shares will be wide spread among National Banks in their official capacity, no less than among individual investors.

Money tight, and loaned as high as ¼ per cent and interest. About 3 p. m., a broker, supposed to be engaged in the lock-up of money, loaned publicly $500,000 at 7 per cent, but immediately afterward ran up to ⅛, closing at 4 p. m. at ⅛@¼. It was reported on the street to-day that money was worth 5 per cent in open market at London, against 3½ per cent at bank. This would indicate a further advance in the Bank of England rate, which is not unlikely.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112⅝
Coups, '62	112⅜	Coups, '68	112½
Coups, '64	112⅜	10-40s	108⅜
Coups, '65	112⅜	New 5s	109⅜
Coups, '65, new	111⅜	Currency 6s	115⅛

State bonds:

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	66¼	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	66¾	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	93½	New Jersey Cent	109½
W. U. Tel	73½	St. Paul	62
Quicksilver	38½	St. Paul pref'd	89½
Adams Express	96¼	Wabash	79
Wells & Fargo	79½	Wabash pref'd	88½
American	73	Fort Wayne	96
United States	71	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	64	Terre Haute pref'd	56
New York Central	98¼	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. C. scrip	91½	C. & A. pref'd	118
Erie	63	Ohio & Miss	48⅜
Erie pref'd	80	C., C. & C.	90
Harlem	112	C., B. & Q.	133
Harlem pref'd	120	Lake Shore	93⅜
Reading	116⅜	Ind Central	33
Mich. Central	116	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	38¼
Northwestern	82⅜	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
N. W. pref'd	94¼	Union Pacific bonds	91¼
Rock Island ex div	112	D. L. & Western	108½

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,792	5,480	5,225	4,894
Wheat, bu	2,950	16,112	8,052	76,479
Corn, bu	66,970	54,810	81,022	148,138
Oats, bu	16,420	15,090	32,634	51,343
Rye, bu	387	3,360	1,990	355
Barley, bu	3,395	5,300	6,530	2,329
Grass seed, lbs	78,860	31,320	335,473	21,810
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	20,560
Broom corn, lbs	9,180	54,450	1,435	29,900
Cured meats, lbs	180,590	149,266	1346,976	290,200
Beef, brls	....	68	....	....
Pork, brls	30	282	546	2,213
Lard, lbs	18,620	61,720	164,764	48,620
Tallow, lbs	16,450	14,070	41,418	....
Butter, lbs	27,425	315,056	19,500	15,810
D. hogs, No	66	12	....	....
Live hogs, No	1,966	1,639	3,248	1,387
Cattle, No	401	1,808	977	3,189
Sheep, No	431	121	693	288
Hides, lbs	130,987	151,876	161,270	34,363
Highwines, brls	342	414	286	926
Wool, lbs	27,240	48,720	90,000	36,238
Potatoes, bu	7,875	4,989	....	1,078
Lumber, m	1,038	592	1,180	2,161
Shingles, m	1,580	2,200	1,210	1,857
Lath, m	75	....	99	278
Salt, brls	....	....	1,105	782

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 1,809 bu oats, 108 bu rye, 2,791 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat, 91 cars corn, 3 cars oats. Total, 95 cars, or 38,000 bu.

The produce markets were rather less active to-day, though not quiet, and the majority were decidedly weak, the decline in the leading articles of produce being unusually large. The fine weather was the great cause of the weakness. It was very warm to-day—so warm as to dispel the fears of those who have anticipated a backward spring. The threatening of a storm was not considered as militating against the prospect of a good crop.

Highwines were dull and nominally easier. There were free sellers at 82½c, and few buyers at 82c, but no sales.

Lake freights were dull and nominally unchanged. The shippers were out of the market, the sharp decline in grain making them cautious about operating, especially as there were rumors that rail freights were being extensively *cut* from quoted rates. Some shippers were even speculating on the probability of a decline in rail freights to 6c on corn before the end of next month; they say that there will be no grain of consequence to move out except corn, as the millers to the west of us are buying all the available wheat, and oats are also scarce. To-day vessel-owners were asking 13c to Buffalo, 15c to Oswego, and 19c to Ogdensburg for corn.

Provisions were irregular and nervous, averaging lower, on a less active market than that of Saturday. The weakness was chiefly in mess pork, which declined fully 15c per brl, but recovered partially towards the close. Lard was relatively firm; it opened higher than on Saturday, owing to the reported advance in the gold premium (to 10⅜) but fell off in sympathy with pork, to some 5c below Saturday's highest quotations. Meats were nominally unchanged; there was a little inquiry for short ribs, but few offerings, all descriptions of meats being firmly held at previous prices. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11.70; do, seller May, $11.80@11.82½; do, seller June, $12.05; do, seller July, $12.20. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.40; do, seller May, $8.50; do, seller June, $8.57½; do, seller July, $8.67½. Dry salted meats at 4⅞@5c for shoulders; 5⅞c for rough sides; 6¼c for short ribs; and 6⅝c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5⅞@6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4⅞@5c for shoulders; 6⅞@7c for short ribs; 6⅞@7c for short clear, and 10@10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.70; 1,250 brls do at $11.65; 1,000 brls do, seller May, at $11.80; 1,500 brls do at $11.75; 1,000 brls do at $11.72½; 100 brls do at $11.70; 500 brls do, buyer May, at $12.05; 500 brls do, seller June, at $12.05; 1,250 brls do at $12.00; 2,500 brls do at $11.95; 750 brls do, seller 90 days, at $11.65; 100 brls do at $11.60; 500 tcs lard at $8.50; 250 tcs do at $8.40; 75 tcs do at $8.37½; 20 tcs do at $8.38; 200 tcs do, seller May, at $8.55; 750 tcs do at $8.50; 100 tcs do, buyer May (kettled), at $8.75; 750 tcs do, seller June, at $8.65; 1,250 tcs do at $8.62½; 10,000 lbs boxed bellies at 6½c.

That numerous class of operators in provisions who have groaned under the weight of heavy stocks, and know where to put their hands on the said stocks, will probably be able to extract a few grains of comfort from the following excerpt from Kercheval & Son's circular of the latest date:

"Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis are evidently short, as is Louisville. The interior towns are pretty well cleaned out—most of them, as Kansas City, St. Joseph, and their little satellites, have nothing. Eddyville, Ottumwa, Keokuk, and Canton have shipped off 50@75 per cent of their cure. Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Jacksonville, and the packing places up the Mississippi, save, possibly, Galena, have greatly depleted themselves, whilst no one place in the West holds its winter cure. Cincinnati holds an uncertain, but conceded large stock. To offset this, however, Ohio and Indiana are short, not merely in supplies, but have passed them from their control, as most of them have actually been exported. New York and the New England States are 100,000 brls. Pork short, as compared with last year. Philadelphia and Baltimore are also short."

Flour was in better inquiry, and quite firm, notwithstanding the lower prices in wheat; but the demand did not spring up until late in the forenoon. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $10.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 250 brls do at $6.55; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 250 brls do at $6.25; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $5.00; 200 brls do at $4.85. Total, 1,950 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $18.00 on track.

Wheat was heavy, declining 2½c from the closing prices of Saturday, though the extreme depression was not preserved to the close. New York was quoted weaker, but this was only after the decline in Chicago had been telegraphed to that point; the effect of the reaction here was almost nothing. The break here was due to the country, from which numerous orders came to sell. The farmers had evidently risen early, and reasoned that hot weather and high prices were incompatible. We may here note that the temperature seems to have been high all over the West at 7 o'clock this morning, *vide*: Chicago, 52; Davenport, 55; Keokuk, 64; St. Louis, 60; Indianapolis, 59; Cincinnati, 59. The trading was principally for next month, and sales were quite liberal at the beginning and end of the session. Seller May opened at $1.28½, improved ½c, dropped irregularly to $1.26½c, and closed firmer at $1.26½. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.21½@1.24, closing at $1.22½. Seller June sold at $1.27½@1.29½, closing at $1.28. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.30@1.32; No. 3 do at $1.16@1.17½, and rejected do at $1.06@1.07, the outside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.24; 2,000 bu do at $1.23½; 20,000 bu do at $1.23⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.23½; 14,000 bu do at $1.23; 40,000 bu do at $1.22; 15,000 bu do at $1.21½. Total, 139,000 bu.

Corn was in less demand, though a fair business was done, at a decline of ⅜@½c from Saturday, in sympathy with wheat, the principal reason being the warm weather. The receipts were not large, and were exceeded by the shipments, but the offerings were greatly in excess of the wants of the buyers, the latter being small till near the close of the session, when buyers took hold more liberally. Cash corn was especially dull, selling down from 38¾c early, to 38¼c late; it closed at 38⅜c. Seller May opened at 42½c, declined ⅜c, and closed at 42¼c. Seller May and June sold at 42¼@43¼c; seller June at 42⅞@43⅛c; and seller July at 43¾@44⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 35,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 20,000 bu do at 38¼c; 25,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 9,600 bu do on track at 41c; 800 bu do at 40¾c; 5,600 bu do at 41½c afloat. Total 121,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak. Seller the month sold at 31@31½c; seller May at 34¾@35⅛c; and seller June at 35@35⅛c. The market opened apparently strong at the outside, but soon weakened in sympathy with wheat and corn, and closed dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 31⅛c; 3,000 bu at 31⅛c; 15,000 bu at 31⅛c; 5,000 bu at 31c; 600 bu (received to day) at 33⅛c; 600 bu strictly fresh at 33c; 600 bu choice white at 38c. Total, 27,800 bu.

Rye was dull and easier. Cash sales were 400 bu regular No. 2 at 69½c, and 2,400 bu do at 69c; but round lots, seller the month, were freely offered at 69c, with 68c as the best bid.

Barley was in fair demand, and steady on car lots; but dull and lower on round lots, at 49@49½c seller the month. No. 3 was nominal at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 50½c; 2,400 bu do at 50c; 5,000 bu do at 49½c. Total, 9,000 bu.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the exports from New York, to foreign ports, of certain leading articles of domestic produce for three months from Jan. 1:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Wheat flour, brls	350,394	496,925	196,677
Rye flour, brls	829	959	1,309
Corn meal, brls	19,571	26,150	40,783
Wheat, bu	2,101,834	2,193,863	1,772,710
Rye, bu	6,709	.....	170,340
Oats, bu	5,718	12,804	7,843
Barley, bu	.....	15,995	.....
Peas, bu	15,934	11,177	64,296
Corn, bu	86,453	791,396	3,355,220
Candles, bxs	3,247	13,007	17,084
Coal, tons	13,770	2,339	22,675
Cotton, bales	124,629	231,154	102,374
Hay, bales	11,442	8,904	10,068
Hops, bales	13,749	7,178	1,549
Petroleum, gals	14,662,479	16,780,549	12,930,445
Pork, brls	21,349	49,446	45,262
Beef, brls	5,447	23,269	9,797
Beef, tcs	15,772	46,795	14,349
Cutmeats, lbs	15,172,973	28,732,445	88,735,662
Butter, lbs	320,356	1,128,672	1,628,507
Cheese, lbs	3,230,387	5,755,551	1,499,060
Lard, lbs	10,336,881	26,987,010	55,765,371
Tallow, lbs	6,257,694	6,529,132	13,521,422
Tobacco, hhds	2,687	9,837	7,975
Tobacco, crude, pgs	9,670	6,062	9,544
Tobacco, manf., lbs	1,253,631	2,017,933	1,786,276
Whalebone, lbs	95,416	91,872	4,818

The following were the corresponding exports:

Flour brls	597,515	678,885	485,071
Corn meal, brls	101,608	86,576	45,823
Wheat, bu	820,591	651,242	381,074
Rye, bu	1,309	1,707	5,340
Oats, bu	555,941	482,008	887,351
Barley and malt, bu	482,988	205,693	706,066
Peas, bu	28,923	8,687	54,148
Corn, bu	348,806	1,861,924	3,953,344
Cotton, bales	225,919	379,139	215,434
Pork, brls	54,397	99,903	56,494
Beef, pkgs	48,264	69,495	11,766
Cutmeats, pkgs	52,846	86,719	167,333
Butter, pkgs	116,866	117,832	122,925
Cheese, pkgs	52,207	72,854	67,374
Lard, tcs & brls	45,685	108,631	173,477
Lard, kegs	7,717	5,580	6,931
Whiskey, brls	58,196	43,311	33,732

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The demand has been quite brisk for winter wheat for shipment to the Southern tier of States, and considerable purchases have been made in the market for shipment to Baltimore and other points South. The movement of flour to New Orleans has, for several weeks, been nearly as large as the combined movement to ports of the Middle and Eastern States.

The weather in the British Isles for the first half of March, has been characterized by a clear dry atmosphere with considerable sunshine. The wind currents have been S.W., S.S.E., and E., and generally in gentle breezes; no strong March squalls; and has been entirely favorable for farming operations, plowing, sowing, etc. The temperature was lower during the second week in March, with a tendency to check the rapid growth of vegetation. There are some complaints here and there that the land is hard and wet, requiring frost to make it friable, without which neither plowing or sowing can be proceeded with. The grass lands and pastures exhibit fresh verdure, with favorable indications of an early and abundant hay crop should later weather continue as favorable. Fodder of all kinds was plentiful, turnips were abundant, so much so, as to embarrass the farmers in their disposition of them. The autumn-grown crops are generally reported to be luxuriant. A letter received here from Ireland, under date of March 5, contained violets in bloom, plucked from the field garden. The shipments of wheat from Odessa have fallen off in a very marked degree, partly owing to the low prices and dull markets in France and England, but more for the lack of wheat that is in good order. From the ports of the Azov, on account of the failure of last year's wheat crop in those parts, no important shipments are expected. The shipments from America have been almost entirely suspended, and with small farmers deliveries continued, and the moderate amount in transit, the weekly supplies will soon fall far below the weekly consumption of about 400,000 qrs., or 3,200,000 bu. The early season, which is a month in advance of what it usually has been, and a less time to the harvest, diminishing the wants from imports a month or more, may counteract for a time the effect of the diminished supplies.

There were on the 16th inst. in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, 114 cargoes of wheat and 21 cargoes of corn, against 120 cargoes of wheat and 25 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 142 cargoes of wheat and 43 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870. Averaging the wheat cargoes at 3,000 qrs., or 24,000 bu each, the amount afloat was respectively 2,736,000 bu March 16, '72; 2,880,000 bu March 16, '71, and 3,408,000 bu March 16, '70.

There were reported to be on the 21st of March, 1872, in transit for the United Kingdom, to direct ports and ports of call, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, 109 cargoes of wheat, 24 cargoes of corn, against 106 cargoes of wheat and 19 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 138 cargoes of wheat and 57 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870. Estimating the cargoes at 3,000 qrs., or 24,000 bu each, the amount in transit March 21, 1872, was equal to 2,615,000 bu, against 2,544,000 bu March 16, 1871, and against 3,312,000 bu March 16, 1870.

The approximate supply of wheat (including flour) from imports, minus exports, plus the farmers' deliveries in the Kingdom for the week ending March 16, 1872, was about 407,024 qrs. against an estimated average weekly consumption in the Kingdom of 400,000 qrs.

The imports less the exports of wheat into France were:

	Imports wheat, quintals, 221 lbs each.	Exports wheat, quintals, 221 lbs each.	Imports less exports wheat, quintals, 221 lbs each.
1869	4,478,588	1,083,091	3,395,447
1870	6,226,300	703,326	5,522,974
1871	10,611,100	645,728	9,965,372

FLOUR.

	Imports.	Exports.	Differences.
1869	37,297	1,981,679	1,944,382
1870	381,300	1,057,391	676,201
1871	691,965	371,435	319,963

The stock of wheat at Marseilles on the 16th of March, 1872, was 1,350,000 metrical quintaux of 221 lbs avordupois each, equal to 4,975,500 bu, being a decrease since Feb. 24, 1872, of 552,500 bu.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and board ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail March 30, 1872, was:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	2,090,388	352,091	1,395,367	126,854
Albany	5,000	600	160,000	56,000
Buffalo	383,268	152,300	279,839	79,547
*Chicago	1,577,219	6,613,192	1,187,023	454,490
Milwaukee	1,809,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	416,674	1,464,438	377,061	37,349
Detroit	211,121	59,551	181,781	16,021
*Oswego	250,000	12,000	1,600	173,000
St. Louis	259,542	447,845	276,920	9,751
Boston	10,628	64,345	116,520	21,495
Toronto	358,383	2,250	59,290	64,139
Montreal	165,460	145,282	58,476	10,000
*Philadelphia	180,000	100,000	120,000	12,000
*Baltimore	60,000	20,000	40,000	2,500
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,239	1,053,212	653,575	399,554
Rail shipments for week	66,669	434,065	143,384	61,866
Total	8,915,180	10,680,149	5,148,174	1,521,175
Total March 23, '72	8,973,150	11,422,247	5,571,090	1,517,935
Total March 16, '72	9,480,636	11,276,554	5,676,908	1,794,532
Total March 9, '72	9,473,598	10,995,344	5,604,730	2,098,507
Total March 2, '72	9,812,217	11,208,003	5,911,186	2,137,523
Total Feb. 24, '72	9,981,028	10,955,101	6,072,037	2,095,373
Total April 1, '71	8,237,023	3,350,672	2,193,124	753,728

*Estimated.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending April 2, 1872, and the distribution of the same were as follows:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	534	377	2,690,899	8,324,024	216,311
London	286	100	60,000	87,862	....
Glasgow	30	12	189,900	484,595	....
Hamburg	....	....	380,165	436,570	294,494
Bremen	108	....	....	209,691	....
Antwerp	....	....	366,299	417,665	25,707
Havre	....	....	402,444	417,745	251,681
W. Indies	2,537	295	412,399	188,973	....
B. N. Col	820	111	1,850	1,000	....
B. Guiana	310	100	....	2,600	....
N. Granada	....	108	408,126	305	1,237
Brazil	10	13	12,601	....	....
Peru	700	500	232,748	....	6,892
Cisalp. Rep	....	....	....	2,124	....
Br. Australia	110	....	....	....	....
Total	5,401	1,808	5013722	5812262	823331
W'k Mar. 26	3,271	2,370	3359893	4822939	605049
W'k Mar. 19, '72	2,181	1,166	3660371	4899741	823494
W'k Mar. 12, '72	3,268	2,850	5784394	5102566	1407174
W'k Mar. 5, '72	4,476	1,724	3514247	9579991	1246811

And 67,082 lbs of butter; 159,074 lbs of stearine, and 12,590 lbs of grease.

And from Nov. 1 to April 2, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	70,976	68,141	34,151
Beef, pkgs	50,419	98,715	36,786
Lard, lbs	86,445,761	38,558,245	14,452,949
Bacon, lbs	120,131,204	36,080,503	20,286,357
Butter, lbs	2,278,770	1,395,467	581,288
Cheese, lbs	7,308,057	13,320,501	8,236,602

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little doing, the sultry weather driving many of the operators outside. The following was the result of the half-past 3 o'clock call:

Mess pork, cash, $11.62½ bid, $11.70 asked; do seller May, $11.70 bid, $11.87½ asked; do seller June, $12.05 bid, $12.12½ asked; do seller July, $12.20 bid, $12.27½ asked. No sales.

Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.35 bid, $8.40 asked; do seller May, $8.40 bid, $8.47½ asked; do seller June, $8.50 bid; do seller July, $8.55 bid, $8.65 asked. Sales were 400 tcs lard, seller July, at $8.65.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, $1.21½ bid, $1.22½ asked; do seller May, $1.26½ bid, $1.26¾ asked; do seller June, $1.28 bid, $1.28½ asked.

Corn, cash, 38½c bid, 38⅝c asked; do seller May, 10,000 bu sold at 42½c, closed at 42⅛c bid, 42½c asked; do seller May and June, 75,000 bu sold at 42⅝c, closed at 42½c bid, 42⅝c asked; do seller June, 43c bid, 43⅛c asked; do seller July, 44⅛c bid, 44¼c asked; do seller August, 45⅛c bid.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 30⅞c bid, 31⅛c asked; do seller May, 34⅝c asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 35⅛c, closed at 35⅛c bid, 34⅝c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8.

BUTTER—There was only a light inquiry for common and medium descriptions and under increasing receipts the market exhibits signs of weakness, holders seeming anxious to realize even at a concession from former rates. For choice descriptions the market remains firm, as the offerings are barely sufficient to meet current wants. Strictly choice, dairy, packed, 25@28c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin; 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were unchanged. The demand for grain bags continues steadily fair, and the firm tone that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. Burlaps and gunnies are also meeting with a fair inquiry, and are firmly held. The stocks are full and all orders are promptly filled at the quoted prices: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Lucow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade continues active and quotations are almost invariably sustained. We repeat our list: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.00@1.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Met with a meagre inquiry at former prices: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—There was very little doing in this market, and quotations were almost nominal. Following is our list: Common at $40.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stalk, $80.00@120.00; hurl, $120.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in connection with the market for this staple. Dealers report a liberal inquiry for prime cheese, and the few of this sort in store are being firmly held at full rates, as they can not be replaced at prices that will enable dealers to sell at the present quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The coal trade continues dull at former rates. There was a limited inquiry at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Business in this department continues quiet, and prices underwent few changes. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.40@1.55; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 42@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $4.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $18.00@20.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The offerings were large, and under a small demand, prices were easier, with sales at 15c per doz.

FISH—Saltwater fish were easy, at the reduction noted toward the close of last week. Lake fish continue very firm, and will probably soon advance. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUIT—DRIED—The market was quoted moderately active and steady, at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 13@13½c; French do, 15@16½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.75; blackberries, 15@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 27@30c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 8½@9½c; do new Michigan, 10@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a large and increasing demand for oranges, and prices are tending higher. Lemons are also more frequently inquired for, and are firmer. We quote: Apples from store, $3.00@4.75; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—In sympathy with the Eastern market there was an easier feeling in refined sugars, and quotations were lowered an ⅛c all around. Coffees were firm, prices having recently advanced a trifle in New York. Rice, soaps, spices, and other goods in the list were steady and unchanged. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22½@23c; common at 21@22½c; O. G. Java at 28@29½c; Singapore at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica at 24½@25c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@12½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A. No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B, at 11⅞@11⅞c; XC, at 11⅞@11½c; C, at 11⅛@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11⅛c; fair do, at 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¾@10½c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85; New Orleans at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Increasing activity is witnessed in the demand for pressed hay, and prices are firm. Loose descriptions on wagons are also selling at a slight advance on former rates, the arrivals continuing light, on account of the unsettled condition of the roads. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.50; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Dealers report no change in the hide market. The demand is fully equal to the supply, and all offering are promptly taken at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₩ cent off.

HOPS—The inquiry was meagre, and prices were nominally unchanged, ranging at 40@65c per lb for good to prime grades, and 5@20c per lb for old descriptions.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a good demand, and, in some quarters, a higher range of prices was established. We now quote as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	4¾@5	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 8-10 @ 6 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10 @ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10 @ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10 @ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half square	4 6-10 @ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10 @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 11½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—This market underwent no change either in tone or in prices. The demand both from local and interior dealers was of a liberal character, and all goods in the list were being held with decided firmness. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37 @ .40
Country harness	.35 @ .37
Line city, ₩ ft	.48 @ .50
Kip, ₩ lb	.60 @ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00 @ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ₩ ft	.26 @ .28
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	.25 @ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.25 @ .26
Collar, ₩ ft	.23 @ .25
Calf, city	1.20 @ 1.40
Calf, country	1.00 @ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.33 @ .35
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.31 @ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28 @ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34 @ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31 @ .33
"B A" sole	.31 @ .32

OAK.

Calf	$1.35 @ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90 @ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75 @ .85
Harness	.40 @ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00 @ 85.00
French calf, Lemeine	60.00 @ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90 @ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80 @ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50 @ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00 @ 1.50

LUMBER—A good demand existed for the lower grades and prices were more fully sustained. Choice qualities were firm. Hardwood lumber met with a fair inquiry, and the market was steady at yesterday's figures. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market was again quiet but firm at the recent decline:

A or Star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.80@2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market to-day was active, with a still further advance of $1.00 on tin plate. Pig tin, sheet zinc and copper were held firmly and prices rule firm. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 47c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 42c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Trade was active, and sales were quick, upon the basis of $5.75 rates. The stocks are rather small. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d per keg, $8.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, 18.00.

OILS—There is a steadily increasing demand for linseed oil, and holders are firmer, in anticipation of an early advance. Turpentine is also meeting with more inquiry. Other oils remain quiet and steady. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra, winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, $1.00@1.10; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 83@85c.

POULTRY—The market was quiet, and an easy feeling prevailed. Following are the prices now current: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.25; turkeys do ₩ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.12½ per dozen; small do, $1.00@1.50.

POTATOES—The general demand was of a light character, and holders were shading prices in order to effect sales. We continue to quote: 45@60c for good Western, and at 90@95c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SALT—Dealers reported a good demand on shipping account, and the market ruled firm at the annexed range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—Continue in light inquiry, sales being made to-day at the following quotations: Clover at $4.75@5.15 for common to prime, and $5.50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@90c, and Hungarian at 80c@$1.00.

TEAS—Were in good request, and prices were steady and firm at the annexed range: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@60c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady, as given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—Was unchanged. There was a fair inquiry at the following prices: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—The volume of business transacted in this market was of a light character, and prices were a shade easier. We, however, make no change in our list:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	44@46c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@70c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been about 2,600 head. A slight difference between the views of buyers and sellers as to values, tended to check trading in this department. Buyers were out in goodly numbers, but the liberal supply of stock on sale and the unsettled condition of the Eastern markets made them shy, and they generally refused to invest save at something of a reduction from last week's prices. Holders, however, were tolerably firm in their views, and the few sales effected were at prices well up to those current at the close of last week. Several of the best droves were sent East on owner's account, holders refusing the prices offered here. The market closed dull and heavy with many unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.60@5.85
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 4,500. Under a good demand on New York and Boston account trading was fairly active, and the market was steady at the closing prices of last week. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.20 for common; at $4.25@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.50 for good to choice. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
180	243	$4.50	64	236	$4.35	53	269	$4.35
57	199	4.25	57	251	4.35	70	185	4.25
62	199	4.25	35	195	4.25	70	229	4.30
58	214	4.25	80	180	4.25	33	144	4.00
66	212	4.30	60	189	4.25	60	249	4.50
87	212	4.30	49	170	4.25	69	234	4.35
44	306	4.30	51	279	4.20	87	146	4.25
71	268	4.30	47	289	4.35	65	145	4.25
60	242	4.40	110	234	4.37½	99	230	4.35
59	186	4.30						

SHEEP—Received, 550. The market was inactive, and prices remain without quotable change, the range of the market being $5.25@8.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 7d; spring wheat 11s 3d@11s; white wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, April 8—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. Bonds of '62, 92½; '65, 93⅝; '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, April 8—Bonds of '62, 95⅞@95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Shipment cotton from Bombay since last report, 21,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 70s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The dry goods market continues fairly active and firm. We quote: Adriatic brown sheetings, 14½c; Atlantic A, 15c; do H, 14½c; do V, 13½c; Agawam F, 12c; Androscoggin, 8-4 do, 35c; do, 9-4 do, 40c; do, 10-4 do, 45c; do, 1¼ do, 20c; do, AA bleached, 19c; do L do, 17½c; do, 46-inch do, 21c; do, 8-4 do, 40c; do, 9-4 do, 45c; do, 10-4 do, 50c; Bates XX, 18@19c; Blackstone AA do, 16½c; Constitutional do, 13½c; Davol Mills, 19c; Dwight C cambric, 20c; do linen finish, 19c; Fruit of Loom, 18c; Hill's Semper Idem, 17c; Gem of Spindle, 16c; Flower of Spindle, 20c; Indian River X, 11c; Lincoln C, 15½c; Lawrence B, 12½c; Masonville, 18c; New York mills, 22@22½c; Newmarket C, 14½c; Winthrop A A, 12½c; Wyoming, 11½c; Whitesville, 15c; do 33c, inch 13c; paper cambrics of best makes, 13½c; Pacific Mills lawns, 12½c; Manchester do, 14c; do percales, 18c; Pacific Mills do 23c; do Dolly Varden styles, 17½c; printed calicos 11½@13c; and Dolly Varden styles, 12½@13c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29½; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 69@70c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $11.75@12.00. Lard, prime steam, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 5½; short ribs 6c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS — Market generally quiet and firm. Wheat—Sales of 1,000 bu white Michigan at $1.71. Corn—Sales, 2,500 bu at 58@59c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer; receipts, 2,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.50@6.80; common to good, $6.85@7.05; good to choice, $7.05@7.90; white wheat Western extra, $7.95@8.70; extra Ohio, $7.00@7.85; extra St. Louis, $7.35@10.25. Rye flour quiet at $4.10@5.05. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 15,000 bu, ver; choice No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.70; white Western, $1.93. Rye dull; Western, 95c. Barley more active; Western, 82c. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western mixed, 73½c; old, 71½c; white Western, 78c. Oats dull; receipts, 24,000 bu; Western, 57@58c; Ohio, 58@59c.

EGGS—Quiet at 21@21½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 17¼@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8⅝@8⅞c; Cuba, 9½c. Molasses in moderate request; Cuba, 34@38c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12@12½c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 63@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork less active; new mess, $13.10@13.15; prime, $10.75@10.87½; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@5½c. Middles quiet; short ribs, 6½c; long clear, 6½c; short clear, 7⅛c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9c; kettle, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@24c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@19c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat held firmly; State and Western red, $1.70@1.85. Rye held at 98c. Corn firm; yellow, 68c; mixed, Western, 67@68c. Oats firm; white, 55c; mixed, 52@53c.

WHISKEY—89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce; Pennsylvania, $1.85. Corn active; Western, 65@66c. Oats firm; Western, 54@57c. Rye quiet at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $13.50; bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½@9c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88@88½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Nothing done; nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.71; amber Michigan, $1.61½; No. 1 red, $1.66. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, low medium grades neglected; best qualities firm; choice XX, $7.00; XXX, $7.35@7.75. Wheat firm for sample lots; No. 2 red winter, $1.90; No. 3, $1.85. Corn, in good demand; No. 2, 40@41c. Oats, better; No. 2, 37@37½c. Barley, firm at 85@87c for choice fall. Rye, firm; No. 2, 73c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, firm at $11.75; generally held at $12.00. Dry salt meat, nominal. Bacon, quiet; country pork house shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c for loose jobbing and order lots of city meat; shoulders, 4½@5c; clear rib 7c; clear, 7½c. Lard, nominal at 8½c.

HOGS—Dull at 3¾@4¼c.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3½@6c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firm; family, $7.60@7.75. Wheat firm; red, $1.69@1.71. Corn in fair demand, and higher at 46c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats steady at 38@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Higher at 90@92c.

LARD OIL—Firm at 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and in fair demand, at $12.50 for spot and $12.75 seller June. Lard quiet and held firmly at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly. Shoulders held at 4½c; sides, 5⅞c, 6½c, 6⅞c,—⅛c less bid. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5c; sides, 5¾@7c.

HOGS—Scarce and firm, at $4.25@4.50; receipts, 1,000.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 83c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... April 8.

Stmr Muskegon, Sheboygan, 298 brls flour, 100 pkgs fish, 52 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Manitowoc, 30 m lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Manitowoc, 4,500 posts.
Schr Ketchum, Kewanee, 145 cords wood.
Schr M. Mueller, Ahnapee, 5 m ties.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 95 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Centreville, 65 cords wood.

CLEARED .... April 8.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Two Rivers, light.
Schr Gem, Centreville, light.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 70 brls flour, 20 brls pork, 16 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Helen Blood, Two Creeks, light.
Schr Ketchum, Kewanee, light.
Schr M. Mueller, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Wm. Jones, Racine, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr Hibbard, Clay Banks, light.
Schr Hope, Centreville, light.

Miscellaneous Items.

Lake freights on 'Change yesterday were exceedingly dull, and rates were entirely nominal. No charters were reported.

—The schrs El Tempo and Louisia McDonald arrived here yesterday with lumber, the latter vessel came from Manistee.

—The schrs Knapp, Ethan Allen, and Slauson, which were chartered here a few days ago, arrived in port yesterday from Racine, in tow of the tug Rudolph Wetzel.

—A private letter received yesterday from Traverse Bay, says the ice is still firm at that point.

—A despatch from St. Joseph, Michigan, last evening, states that shore is free from ice, and vessels have cleared for Chicago.

—A letter from Buffalo, under date of April 6, was received here yesterday. The writer states that it is the prevailing opinion among vessel men at that point, that vessels will not be able to leave the harbor much before May 10.

—The Duluth *Tribune* says some thirty-six inches of cold blue ice yet lies over navigation thereabouts.

—At Milwaukee marine insurance rates are 6 for A 1; 6½ for A 2, and 7 and 7½ for B 1's. The season commences on the 1st inst.

—The river office of the Custom House, at Cleveland, was opened on Friday, Captain John Crable in charge.

—The scow Planet, that was sunk at Manistee, in October last, has been raised and will be towed to Milwaukee for repairs.

—The dimensions of the new iron propeller under contract at Buffalo for the Western Transportation Company will be as follows: Length, 225 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold, 15 feet. She will carry 1,700 tons, and cost $150,000.

—We understand that the United States steamer Haze is getting ready to start on the business of locating buoys, first on Lake and River St. Clair, and afterward in the Straits of Mackinaw. The Haze is now at Detroit.

—The light-house at Cleveland shone out for the first time this season on Wednesday last.

—The new propeller Montana, now being built by the Port Huron Dry Dock Company, is to be launched about May 1. She is a large one, as will be seen from the following figures: Length of keel, 236 feet; length over all, 247 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet. Captain H. D. Pheatt will command her. She is owned by the Western Transportation Company, of Buffalo.

—The Troy *Times* says that canal men who have been along the line of the Oswego Canal and the Erie lines side of Syracuse, say there is certain to be a late opening. The canals are so choked with snow and ice that as early bottoming out is considered impossible.

—The ice is all out of the old river bed at Cleveland, and four vessels cleared on Wednesday for Lake Erie ports.

—A correspondent writing from Cape Vincent says that the ice upon the river appears about as sound as at any time during the winter. The first prop was 32 inches, the second 31, which both units in making a total of 34 inches, which is said to be just one inch thicker than the ice on Bristol Bay.

—Tuesday night the steamer Reindeer went to North Bass Island, and encountered a great deal of floating ice. The ice in question is from north and northwest were started it over towards the south shore. On this account, Captain Orr was obliged to return to Put-in-Bay, and he found that the wheels of the steamer had been broken by the ice. The Reindeer came over yesterday morning, and will not leave until the damages are repaired, which will be accomplished very soon.—*Cleveland Herald*, *April 6*.

—Yesterday forenoon the steamer Dove took a run up into Lake St. Clair, to see the condition of the ice, but did not get further than the Grosse Point light-house. There a field of ice was met with, extending across to Ile de la Peche, and quite firm. It was about a quarter of a mile wide. Beyond it was clear water for about a mile, with some floating ice, and in the distance could be seen solid ice on all sides, which looks as if it would stand a week of warm weather before it breaks up. The steamboat men who went up were all surprised to find so much ice in St. Clair, as they had expected to go through to the Flats without difficulty.—*Detroit Free Press*, *April 6*.

—The Northern Transportation Company will enter upon the season with twenty-one boats, which will be command'd as follows: Akron, W. Garden; Buckeye, J. H. McCormick; Brooklyn, D. H. Davis; City of Boston, John Brown; City of New York, A. C. Chapman; City of Concord, Wm. Rollo; City of Toledo, S. B. Ripson; Cleveland, Harvey Brown; Empire, —— Denner; Granite State, E. White; Maine, Ira Bishop; Milwaukee, John Landfair; Nashua, Alva Shaver; Oswegatchie, Chas. Ely; Prairie State, D. A. Kiah; St. Albans, Jason Knapp; Young America, —— Waterbury; Champlain, Robert McGrory; Michigan, W. E. Williams; Lawrence, A. Reid; Lowell, —— Smith.

—The following despatches show the state of the weather on Lake Huron, River St. Clair, and at Saginaw City:

TAWAS CITY, April 5.—The ice in Tawas Bay is still 30 inches thick and solid; no water on it. Weather cool and clear, thawing days and freezing nights. The roads are getting bare of snow.

AU SABLE, April 5.—Weather clear, and cool; thawing slightly. Wind southwest and light. A heavy body of ice is moving up the lake.

BAY CITY, April 5.—Weather warm, clear and calm. The ice thaws slowly and shows no signs of breaking up.

PORT AUSTIN, April 5.—No change in the condition of the ice. Weather clear; light southwest wind.

ALGONAC, April 5.—The river is clear of ice. Wind southwest; weather warm and pleasant.

PORT HOPE, April 5.—Weather clear and pleasant; thermometer 40. Wind light from the south. The ice is solid and extends as far as the eye can reach.

—The following letter dated Sault Ste. Marie, March 23, has been received: "The prospects for an open river are no better than when I last wrote. There is over three feet of ice on the river, by measurement, and three-and-a-half feet of snow on the land. We have had four days of the hardest blowing during the past week that I ever saw. The wind is from the northwest, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, and the thermometer as low as 15 degrees below zero.

"There is no water to be seen from the tower at White Fish Point Lighthouse in any direction, and the supposition is that there is continuous ice from the Heart River to Michipicoton Island, a distance of 70 miles or more. If Governor Baldwin is determined to have navigation opened by the 6th of May, according to announcement, he had better send some dredges to open a channel, as I can't see that it will open by natural means.

"The stock of coal here is exhausted. Coal stoves are giving way to wood burners, and it is a very difficult matter to keep up a supply of wood, on account of the snow-drifts. The supply of coal is even running short in Fort Brady. Altogether, we have had one of the severest winters on record."

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Tuesday Morning, April 9, 1872.

THE USURPATIONS OF THE SENATE.

The recent action of the Senate on the Tariff bill, in usurping powers committed by the Constitution to the House of Representatives, has provoked a solemn rebuke from the latter body. The action of the House, in returning the Tariff bill to the Senate without any legislative vote thereon, places that bill in a remarkable parliamentary condition. It was originally a House bill, confined to a single commodity. The Senate substituted for the bill, as it passed the House, a general Tariff bill. The question ordinarily before the House would be on agreeing with the Senate amendment; but the House, refusing to recognize the action of the Senate as legitimate, returned the bill to the latter body with a notice that the preparation of a measure of that kind belonged exclusively to the House. Another question involving the respective powers of the two Houses of Congress is that of the authority of the Executive, including the President and Senate, to bind the House by treaty to make appropriations of money from the Treasury. This question was agitated in the first Congress, and the House then, even in the days of Washington, declared that the sole power to appropriate money was vested by the Constitution in Congress, and could not be made by the President and Senate acting without the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The Senate, in March, 1871, by resolution, resorted to the extraordinary proceeding of refusing to act upon any legislative bills that had been, or which might be, sent from the House, and made it "disorderly" for any Senator to move to take up a House bill, or to propose new bills.

In the debate in the House on returning the Senate Tariff bill without action, the popular resentment to the growing usurpations of the Senate found strong expression. The whole character and composition of that body was thoroughly ventilated. Its history was traced to the time when the States were sovereignties, and each claimed by right the equal representation that existed under the Articles of Confederation. The equality of representation of the States, and to that extent of their sovereignty, was continued, under the Constitution, in the Senate. But, conceding that much to the long-established practice and the local pride existing at the time, the Constitution never contemplated that this body, representing States or municipal corporations, should absorb all the powers and functions of the Legislature, and render the representatives of the people of the nation powerless in the Government. In that debate, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, thus described the Senate:

> Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the position of the Senate of the United States? First, by undertaking to make of a Revenue bill sent there by this body a substantially new measure, it claims to originate for all practical purposes a money bill in defiance of the express provision of the Constitution. It has, with the consent of this House, deprived the representatives of the people, in the organization of every new House, of the right to assemble for nine months to inquire into public grievances or to make new laws. In these two ways the constitutional powers of this House are diminished for the advantage of a body not representing the people but the States, and representing, therefore, in its majority often a minority of the American people.

The usurpation of the Senate, however, is not confined to its encroachment upon the functions of the representatives of the people; it has gradually made the President and the Executive Departments of the Government its mere agents,—the Senate, as a body, protecting its members in the absolute right to coerce the Executive in all things pertaining to their respective States. Upon this point, Mr. Hoar said:

> On the other hand, the Senate turns to the President, and not only claims its constitutional power of approving or disapproving his recommendations for executive offices, but also demands that the Senators of each State shall dictate to the President who he shall recommend for judicial and executive offices within that State. And then its members claim, as a matter of courtesy from each other, that no person who is not approved by the particular Senator shall be confirmed by his colleagues in that body.
>
> The executive powers of this Government are wielded, not by the President, but by subordinates. The body which controls both appointment and removal of these subordinates controls, in the last resort, the Executive itself. The Constitution contemplates that the people, once in four years, electing a President by a majority of their number, may change the administrative part of the Government.
>
> The result of this most unconstitutional claim is this: that while the Constitution provides that a majority of the people, speaking through an Electoral College, may elect the Executive, the powers of the Executive are in substance transferred to a body not representing the people, but representing the States; to a body not chosen by the people, but chosen by the Legislatures of the States; not changed once in four years, but at different and more distant periods; to a body which for executive purposes meets in secret, so that the act of each individual Senator is unknown, and he acts without responsibility either to the people or even to public opinion.

This, it should be remembered, is not the statement of Trumbull, or Schurz, or Sumner, but is the frank acknowledgment of one of the Republican leaders of the House, borne out by the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and as notorious in fact as that the Senate exists. The Senate has become the depository of Executive power. Any Senator in the dominant party, by simply stating that the nomination or removal of an officer by the President has been made without his approval, can have the Executive action instantly rejected. The Senators from each State assume exclusive authority in executive matters in that State, and the Senate, as a body, confirms them in the right. Not only is the President reduced to the necessity of asking the approval of the Senate, but he has to ask each Senator for his personal approval. We need not say to what a President must submit in order to secure from such a body their consent and approval to his re-election. Exactly what this increasing encroachment of the Senate will result in, is thus stated by Mr. Hoar:

> Now, I say that the result of this absorbing in a single branch not elected by popular method, not representing a majority of the American people, of these great powers, executive and legislative, will certainly have the effect to overthrow the present construction of that body itself. The new States which are created are large States, larger in territory and hereafter soon to be larger in population than many of the other States; and they never will tolerate the equality of Rhode Island or Delaware, Vermont, or Connecticut, with States like New York or California, or other States as they will be hereafter, in the administration substantially of powers legislative and executive under the American Constitution. Just so sure as the position which the other branch asserts in regard to these measures is successfully asserted, just so sure the Democratic instincts of the American people will rise and in some way, through the Constitution or over it, overthrow the great principle of the equality of the States in the other branch of the American Congress. How it will be done I do not venture to predict; but that it will be done is as sure as that the American people in the future will love equality and Democracy.

The fact was stated by more than one Representative that, since the old doctrine of State sovereignty had become extinct by the war, the continuance of its representation in the Senate should depart with it. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Massachusetts, and Tennessee, have considerably more than a majority of the population of all the States, and yet they have but 16 Senators out of the 74 which compose that body. The minority of the people have 58 Senators, and the majority 16. Jim Nye's 42,000 constituents have an equal voice with the 4,320,000 people of New York.

However patiently the people may have borne with this anomaly so long as State Rights were an accepted principle in our Government, now that the Senate itself has stricken down and crushed the whole theory of State authority out of existence, the American people will hardly submit to have all the powers of the Government absorbed by an irresponsible body, representing no portion of the people, and a majority of which may be elected by the local Legislatures of less than one-third of the people. They will probably find some way to throw off this new master, which is rapidly assuming all power in the land.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Even those who have given occasional attention to the subject of perfecting the representation of the people in legislative bodies may not have observed that at least seven modes of attaining this important end have been advocated by distinguished publicists, and nearly all of them have been somewhere put in practice. Six of these we find enumerated in the *American Law Review*. They are as follows:

1. Simple Plurality, proposed by M. Emile de Girardin and Baron de Layze, has the advantage of being, perhaps, the most easily understood of all those proposed. Under this, each district elects say four members, each elector is limited to one vote, and the four candidates receiving the highest number stand elected. If there are 40,000 voters in the district, and three-fourths of the voters are Democrats, the result would be, if the votes of the two parties were carefully canvassed beforehand to prevent too many of them voting for one candidate, that the Democrats would elect three candidates and the minority party one. But if the voters were left to "go their own gait," without regulation by party managers, they might cast 27,000 votes of the majority party for some one popular candidate, leaving but 3,000 votes of that party to go around among the others, which would give two candidates say 1,500 each, while the minority vote of 10,000, carefully distributed among three candidates, would give them 3,300 each, and so the minority party would get three out of the four members.

2. The Limited Vote was practised from an early period in New York, in voting for Inspectors of Election. Three Inspectors being wanted, and the object being to elect two of the majority party and one of the minority, each voter was allowed to vote for two candidates. The same plan has been proposed at Geneva, was adopted for the so-called three-cornered Parliamentary boroughs in England in the Reform bill of 1866, and for the election of delegates at large to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was by that convention incorporated into the present Constitution for the election of Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Constitution was lost on the popular vote, but this provision, being submitted seperately, was carried. It was also used for three years by the Alumni of Harvard in electing Overseers. The Parliamentary elections in England proved that under this system the majority vote had to be very carefully canvassed and handled to prevent so many votes being thrown away on some popular candidate as to defeat his colleague, and so give the minority party a majority of the members.

3. The third plan is the Cumulative Vote, first advocated by James Garth Marshall in 1852, adopted in England last year for the election of the School Board, and now incorporated into the Constitution of Illinois for the election of Representatives. In the English School Board elections, the leading candidate, Miss Garrett, received 50,000 votes, the vote necessary to elect being only 8,000, so that the majority party threw away on Miss Garrett votes enough to have elected five other candidates.

4. The next three plans agree in this, that they all aim at some mode of saving the surplus or scattering votes which, under the preceding systems, are thrown away. Of these the plan proposed by Mr. J. Francis Fisher, of Philadelphia, was, that each voter should cast his vote under the plan of Simple Plurality, and, if his candidate had more votes than would elect him, the candidate should himself have the power of transferring them to some other candidate having too few.

5. The next plan, that of the *List Libre* or Free Ticket, is ascribed to the Reformist Association of Geneva, Switzerland, though Mr. Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia, wrote upon it as early as 1844. By this, each party prepares lists of its candidates, and the voter is practically compelled to vote one or the other of the two party tickets. If he votes for anybody else his vote is lost. The operation of this plan is not clearly developed by the *Law Review*, and it has received very little favor or attention.

6. The system adopted in Denmark in 1855, and proposed in England by Mr. Hare, in 1859, simply allows the voter to express several preferences. If three members of the Legislature are to be chosen from one district, and there is danger that the voters may throw away a portion of their votes by scattering or by giving a "surplus" to one candidate, each voter may follow the name of each candidate by one or more other names, to whom his vote for that candidate is to stand transferred, in case it is not needed or would be inefficient to elect the first one named.

Finally, the seventh, or Proxy Plan, throws open all the officers of any grade or kind to be voted for by all the voters in the jurisdiction which creates the office, and allows each officer elected to cast as many votes in the body to which he is elected as were cast for him at the polls. Each member of the Legislature, for instance, may be voted for by any voter in the State, and, when elected, he will cast in the Legislature the same number of votes on all measures as were cast for him by the people. The objection made to this is that it would impede legislative business by delaying the count of votes, but against this objection it is urged that it is, the only theoretically-exact system of representation yet proposed.

This diversity of plan indicates a strong conviction on the part of political thinkers that the evils connected with popular elections may be, in a great degree, reformed by improved systems of voting.

ENGLISH DISCUSSION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Parliamentary discussion in the British House of Lords, on the 22d of March, of the Alabama Claims question, was the most important and pertinent which has yet been had; and the nearness of the time for the meeting of the Geneva Tribunal gives it additional significance, as foreshadowing the definite course of England before the Tribunal. Earl Derby, in rising to put a question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as to the course which the Government proposed to adopt with reference to the proceedings under the Treaty of Washington, demanded an assurance that the Government would steadily refuse to admit the inclusion in the arbitration of indirect claims in any form whatever, upon the ground that it was a question of principle, upon which the country was entitled to have a clear understanding before Parliament adjourned. The second general inquiry was, whether, if the Government put in a counter-case, care would be taken to guard against even the appearance of admitting that claims such as those set forth in the American case are covered by the treaty. Earl Granville's reply was guarded, and rather general in character, but the only inference which can be drawn from it is, that, while the Government was anxious to maintain the treaty, it would not depart from the position which had been taken in Her Majesty's speech, the spirit of which is adverse to indirect claims. The reply, although not categorical, is sufficient for all practical purposes, and indicates that the English Government is not drifting, but moored to its position, and, if the treaty is to be maintained, a compromise has got to be made. If the compromise is not made, the question returns *in statu quo*, and, as the Earl of Malmesbury remarked in the same debate, the only course left will be to do as schoolboys do when they cannot get their sums right,—sponge their slates and begin again.

As Mr. Bancroft Davis has already prepared the American counter case, and the British Government is preparing its also, and both are to be submitted on the 15th of the present month, there is but little time left for preliminary criticism; but one feature of the question, from its inception to the present, will strike Americans with surprise. While the English case has been prepared by the best legal talent of that country, and submitted to critical examination; while the question has been discussed in all its bearings in Parliament, and the English people are familiar with every step in the preliminaries to the arbitration,—the American case has been prepared by one man upon his own responsibility. His work has never been submitted to criticism or revision, as should have been done in such a weighty matter. The question has hardly been alluded to in Congress, and never been discussed. The policy of the Government has never been officially announced, and there is no evidence to show that either the President or the Secretary of State has any opinion at all about the matter. The people are in the dark except as they have been enlightened by the public press, which has had to collect its information from rumor or unofficial sources, while they have been made thoroughly acquainted with the English policy from authoritative sources. A cable despatch states that the counter-case which Mr. Davis has prepared has been submitted to all the members of the Commission, and thoroughly revised. This is an improvement upon the preparation of the original case.

ANOTHER LEAK.

Mr. Beck, whose recent bout with Brownlow developed an equal admixture of buffoonery and bombast, tried his hand, the other day, at discovering material for investigation, and, for a first endeavor, was very successful, showing himself to be better adapted for unearthing peculations than for instituting personalities. As things are going nowadays, it does not argue any particular skill or shrewdness to discover a hole in the national purse, or a fraud in the national expenditure, but Mr. Beck's discovery rises to the dignity of a first-class robbery. In general terms, Mr. Beck exhibited to Congress, attested by a letter from the Secretary of War, an expenditure by the Quartermaster's Department, since 1865, of over $105,000,000 in excess of the appropriations by Congress, and declared that the money was secretly obtained by sales of Government property. He produced the figures to prove that the Quartermaster's Bureau had expended over sixty millions and the Ordnance Bureau over seventeen millions in excess; while the Executive Document No. 200, just sent to Congress, shows that the total amount received by the Department since June 30, 1865, in excess of its appropriations from Congress, was the enormous sum of $107,959,416.62, all of which has been used, except about $2,000,000. As no evidence has been furnished to show what debts have been paid, or to whom the money has gone; as it was indirectly intimated in Executive Document No. 200 that it was none of the business of Congress where the money went; and as the amount was considerably larger than the total expenses of the Government from 1791 to 1812, amounting, as Mr. Beck says, to over 236 tons of gold, we are not surprised that Mr. Beck should have waxed somewhat indignant over his discovery. But he is still fresh in his investigations. The millions upon millions which have been plundered from the South by the carpetbaggers make his figures seem small.

THE CAUSE OF HIGH FREIGHTS.

The Canada Southern & Chicago Railroad Company has just contracted for its rails, and the purchase exhibits the difference between the cost of things under a protective tariff and where there is no such tariff. The Company will have about 500 miles of railway; which, with double track, is equal to 1,000 miles. One-half of this track is to be laid in the United States, and the other half in Canada. The purchase for the line in the United States is 95 gross tons to the mile,—250 miles double track, equal to 500 miles of rails, requiring 47,500 gross tons of steel rails. The protective duty is $28 per ton in gold, which is $1,330,000 in gold levied upon the cost of that part of the road lying within the United States. The rails for the track on this side of the lakes will cost $1,330,000 more than the same weight of rails laid on the other side. As a matter of course, freights must be proportionally higher on this side of the lakes to pay dividends on this increased capital, and expenditure. This increased cost of $1,330,000, reduced to currency, amounts to $1,463,000. The annual interest on this at 10 per cent is $146,300, or equal to 585,200 bushels of corn annually. It will require the labor and the land necessary to produce 585,200 bushels of corn at 25 cents per bushel, for all time, to pay the interest on the increased cost of these steel rails. The farmers on the other side of the lakes, enjoying the facilities of an equal length of road, will pay less for an equal amount of transportation to the extent of the same number of bushels of corn. This is called aiding American industry,—imposing upon it perpetual burdens, which consume such large percentages of its production.

AMERICAN BOORS.

Our Minister Kramer has again been getting himself into trouble in Copenhagen by his officious interference in a conversation which did not concern him, which resulted in his getting morally kicked out of the company. If this were the first time that Kramer had violated, not only diplomatic etiquette, but ordinary decency, some apology might be offered for him; but these offences of his have become chronic. Scarcely a mail comes from Europe that does not bring some intelligence of a breach of good taste and propriety upon his part. He is now shunned and snubbed by all respectable people in Copenhagen, and the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, backed by the universal popular sentiment, is about to demand his recall on the ground of frequent objectionable conduct in public, quarrelsomeness and overbearing temper, and, it is asserted, intemperance. As the testimony concerning his conduct has been almost constant, and has never been questioned, it is a matter of surprise that the President has allowed him to remain at his post until it becomes necessary to kick him out of it.

In view of this case, and numerous others, it becomes a matter of serious question whether we have any national standard of good breeding. When Alexis was here, men displayed the vulgar manners of a mob, and women too often acted like servants. The Japanese Embassy, during their recent visit to Washington, were treated as a pack of man-eaters from the Fiji Islands would have been. It was not considered necessary to display even the elements of good-breeding in their presence. At a supper which was given to them, the guests acted like swine, and, before the supper was over, the supper-room was in disastrous confusion. We are told that "One of the Embassy reaching for a small Japanese flag on the chandelier, to present to a lady on his arm, a United States officer shoved him aside, and, taking out his sword, hacked and hewed at it to bring it down for himself, until the lamp-shades were scattered over the table." Rome has recently furnished still another instance of American bad manners. Four Americans were permitted to visit the Vatican Library. When the hour of closing arrived, the Custodian politely notified them to leave, according to the invariable regulations, whereupon they grew loud and violent in behavior, claiming that they had a right to stay there, and threatening to throw the Custodian out of the window if he refused them. It finally became necessary to call in the Swiss Guard and expel them by force. Shortly after, one of the party attempted to force an entrance into the Museum, and, when he was informed that the hour forbade admission, he took his revenge by hurling all sorts of indecent invectives at the Pope and Popery.

Incredible as these exhibitions of bad manners seem, they come too well attested to pass unnoticed, and reflect anything but credit upon the country. It is unfortunate for us that, while no nation can show more courtesy or genuine good breeding in its homes than can be found in American homes, foreign nations never see our homes and form their opinions of us from the snobs whom our fashionable life sends abroad, and the boors of the Kramer sort, who too often represent us at foreign Courts.

New York is not the only city which is liable to have the election of its rulers taken out of its hands and transferred to the Legislature. Lexington, Kentucky, has barely escaped the occurrence of the same thing. In this town, the capital of the blue-grass and blue-blood region, the blacks are very nearly in a majority. When enfranchisement was close at hand, white Lexington had the charter amended so that the officials were elected for a long term of years. But the term is drawing to an end, and black Lexington displays an unruly desire for seats in the inner sanctuary of the City Government. White Lexington, anxious to prevent the fruition of this desire, applied to the Legislature to pass a bill extending the term of official service to 1876. The Legislature promptly passed it, but, with equal promptness, Governor Leslie vetoed it, and has had the pleasure of seeing his veto sustained. This is an encouraging sign of progress. We trust that the Caucasian element of Lexington will now realize that there are a few dead issues which ought to be buried straightway, and will cease to struggle against fate. "Intellect annuls Fate," says Emerson. The apothegm tells the whole South the true way to retain political power in the hands best fitted for its use.

The New Orleans papers, and many others at the South, propose that the Cincinnati Convention nominate Charles F. Adams or Judge Trumbull for President. The Cincinnati Germans suggest the names of Charles Francis Adams for President and W. S. Groesbeck for Vice President, or Lyman Trumbull for President and John Quincy Adams for Vice President.

A hasty glance through the Eastern and Southern press would certainly cause an impression that the New Chicago was tumbling down a little faster than the Old Chicago burned down. Non-existent buildings, situated on non-existent streets, are gravely demolished by pen and composing-stick with much more regard for sensation than truth. To one who sees the streets, once lined with miles of wooden walls, now marked out by blocks of brick, and stone, and iron, these complaints about criminal carelessness and recklessness, and these stories of falling walls and arches, seem ludicrously absurd, but such reports are well calculated to harm the credit of the city abroad. The noble soul who issued the J. V. Dodd small-pox circular would be quite capable of telling the most outrageous falsehoods about the method of rebuilding. It might be well for the Common Council to appoint, as has been before suggested, an Inspector of Building Materials. The right to prohibit the use of any particular material within certain limits involves the right to prohibit the use of inferior grades of any material. The appointment of such an officer would furnish a needed guarantee of the solidity and safety of the Chicago of the future.

There will be held in London, next July, an International Reformatory and Penitentiary Congress, which, if it can resist the depressing effect of its name, ought to do great good. Commissioners will be present from every country in Christendom, and all possible methods of curing and preventing crime will be explained and discussed. President Grant has appointed, by authority of Congress, Dr. Wines as our Commissioner, and a number of the States have authorized the appointment of State delegates, so that America will be well represented. This is as it should be. The abundant resources of the country have in great measure saved us from suffering much from pauperism; but, wherever we have had to trust to law alone to check culprits, we are sadly behind Europe. Belgium, Germany, France, and England can all give us valuable lessons and hints, and we should be quick to improve our opportunities.

The English authorities have gravely proposed to the proprietors of the famous tavern, the "Hole-in-the-Wall," to grant them a new license, on condition that they change the obnoxious title to the truly loyal name of "Crown and Constitution." There is evidently a vast deal in a name, if this change can make the headquarters of rank Republicanism smell sweet in the nostrils of English loyalty. The Government should have "that wicked man Bradlaugh," as Her Majesty called him, transformed by act of Parliament into "John Brown," and, on this same principle, he will be as docile as the noted Scotch groom. Or they might adopt the fashion of Cromwell's time, and, copying from "God-Save-the-Commonwealth Hopkins, might dub Odger "God-Save-the-Queen Smith," and so, of course, change his nature and name together. On this side of the water the benefits of such a possibility can scarcely be overestimated.

For a good, steady, safe business, requiring scarcely any capital and making abundant cash returns for the time spent, commend us to the profession of a Good Samaritan in Wisconsin. The new liquor law in that State makes intoxication a crime, and compels the intoxicated to pay $2 a day to any one who takes care of them during their lapse from grace. The Good Samaritan of the Nineteenth Century has only to hire a room for about 50 cents a day, and scour the streets for the poor victims of folly. In any city he can safely calculate on finding half a dozen suffering beings whom his generous soul will yearn to succor. When he has once conveyed them to his headquarters, his task is done. The cost of maintaining a man just recovering from a drunken debauch will be merely nominal, and the benefactor of his race will be in receipt of a steady stream of $2 bills.

Stephen Pearl Andrews' scheme of a "Pantarchal University," in which the mystic tongue yclept "Alwato" was to be spoken, and in which the students were to wed and unwed with all imaginable liberty and license, was bad enough, but its evident absurdity insured its utter failure. Its successor is fathered by Senator Howe, who wishes to have Congress found a National University, which shall give salaries to about 200 professors and knowledge to countless young men. Everything dreamt of or undreamt of is to be taught. The regular course includes 36 branches, among them biology, psychology, sociology, Sanscrit, food-adulteration, and fencing. Any student who does not become insane during five years of this treatment is to be allowed to buy, for the merely nominal sum of $100, the degree of D. U.—*doctor universalis*.

The way in which the Mexican-American Commission has dragged its slow length along has excited much comment. It is now claimed that the fault is with the umpire of the Commission, Dr. Francis Lieber. If half the reports concerning him are true, old age has effectually sapped his powers. His rulings are said to be in constant defiance of common sense and law, and so conflicting that many lawyers have abandoned their cases in disgust. It must be remembered that these charges probably come from aggrieved citizens, whose claims have been ignored or finally rejected, so that they must be taken *cum grano salis*.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells the whole case as regards the Connecticut election. It says:

> If the question before Connecticut to-day were between General Grant and Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, or Charles Francis Adams for President, there is no doubt the State would vote against Grant. As it is between the Republican party, led by Governor Jewell, General Hawley, and Senator Ferry, and the old Democratic party, with Governor English, W. W. Eaton, and Mr. Hubbard for representatives, the latter is bound to be badly beaten. The voters cannot hit Grant this time without giving strength and impudence to the Democratic party, and this is the last thing that people who wish for reformed parties and improved politics can or should consent to do.

PERSONAL.

A bronze statue to Lamartine is soon to be erected in the town of Macon, France.

—General S. C. Armstrong, of the Hampton Educational Institute of Virginia, is in Boston with a view to entering a class of his colored pupils for the grand jubilee chorus.

—The widow Merritt, whose husband was shot in the street in London by an American, has received already subscriptions to the amount of over £1,000.

—Mrs. Robeson, who, before her marriage with the Secretary, wore her hair in a net, now coils it very high on the back of the head. It is a beautiful silver-gray, and all her own.

—The Great Falls (N. H.) *Journal* hears of one gentleman in that town who gave up tobacco New Year's day, chewed gum two weeks, candy for a month, and still fights the world, the flesh, and the devil with a stick of licorice.

—Major Clifford Thompson, formerly of the New York *Times*, lately of the New York *Mail*, and a brother of "Doesticks," is to assume the position of political writer on the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune*.

—Mrs. Helen Bernard reports in the House of Representatives for the New York *Herald*, and a feminine Washington correspondent says of her work that "It canot be distinguished from that of a man."

—Dr. Zina Pitcher, who died in Detroit last week, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1797, graduated at Woodstock, Vt., and was for 12 years a surgeon in the army. He was three times Mayor of Detroit, and has been President of the American Medical Association.

—A letter from Lima, Peru, says that you may see there wretched old duennas, part Indian, part negro, and part Spaniard, as ugly as night, with only a single long cotton garment and an old poncho for a dress, and the poncho clasped by a diamond brooch that the Queen of England would not disdain to wear.

—A lady in Maysville, Ky., has in her hot-house a tree loaded with ripe oranges and covered with bloom. Among other rare plants she has lemons, bananas, tania, Japan plums, palmetto, pampas grass, etc., all of which are growing as luxuriantly as they do in their native climate.

—At Buffalo, on July 4 last, John W. Davock was killed by a bullet from a pistol in the hands of James Emory, the result being purely accidental. Mr. Emory plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to one year's confinement in the Work-house,—the penalty having been inflicted with the view of preventing the careless handling of firearms, rather than the punishment of a criminal act. Governor Hoffman, last week, pardoned the offender.

—The project of a grand reunion of the veterans of 1812, and of the survivors of the massacre of the River Raisin, at Monroe, Mich., is assuming some shape, and the coming Fourth of July will be fixed upon for the celebration. Many of the old Kentucky soldiers will be present, together with their leader, General Leslie Combs.

—A deserter from the United States army, having been hanging around Windsor, Ont., for a month past, a sharp citizen of that town thought he would get him over to Detroit and make $25. He spent $8 for drinks, oysters, and cigars, got him most to the ferry-boat, and then the soldier gave him a black eye and meandered off.

—The following graphic picture of the wretched condition of the starving Persians is from a letter written by Dr. Wills, from Shiraz: "You can form no idea of the distress here. The people in the villages eat the grass when they can get it, and at the slaughter-houses every drop of blood is lapped up or carried away by the starving poor."

—The New York *Tribune's* report of a recent reception by the Japanese Embassy at Washington, says: "One of the Embassy, reaching for a small flag on the chandelier, to present to a lady on his arm, a United States officer shoved him aside, and, taking out his sword, hacked and hewed at it, to bring it down for himself, until the lamp-shades were shattered over the table."

—It is stated that Professor Morse left property valued at nearly $500,000, and that, by the provisions of his last will and testament, he bequeathed to his wife the whole amount, to have and hold during her life, with the exception of one-eighth, which is set apart to cover his indebtedness. On the death of Mrs. Morse, the property is to be divided among the children.

—The wealthy citizens of the "Hub" have a trick of changing their residences before the 1st of May so as to avoid taxation on personal property. It seems that Boston loses in this way every year from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 of taxes. The plan is to move out of the city into some of the small suburban towns where taxation is low, and every year the practice is becoming more fashionable.

—An ingenious and skilful piece of workmanship, wrought with a jack-knife, is now on exhibition in Detroit. It is a model of a screw-propeller, cut by John Rivard, from a block of wood taken from the old Firemen's Hall building. The hull and the upper works are complete, the former having been cut from one piece of wood, and the cabin and wheelhouse from another.

—A son of Brigham Young, in response to a Gentile inquiry, admitted that the young Mormon women undoubtedly objected to the fractional husband system; but he said: "They have to marry somebody, and, if they choose a married man, they save themselves the pang which they would afterward experience if they took a single man and he married again."

—Mrs. Sarah Marcellus died at Schenectady on Friday, at the age of 94 years. The smoke of the Revolution hung over her cradle. She heard the bells ring over the final victory of her people while a child at play. She was in her ripe young womanhood when they tolled for Washington's death, and a wife, mother, and matron of 48 when people thronged the streets to scatter flowers in the pathway of Lafayette.

—A young woman in a Lynn, Mass., shoe manufactory, whose duty it is to fasten the tape and soles of ladies' boots together preparatory to lasting, recently prepared twenty cases of boots in ten minutes less than ten hours. The achievement was the result of a bet of $1,000 to $500 that she could not peform such a task, which she undertook with the promise that she should have one-half the forfeit if successful. She thus earned $500 in one day.

—William Wood, of Fort Erie, has accepted a challenge from the Brooklyn Aquatic Society to swim from Buffalo lighthouse to Windmill Point a distance of 6 miles. The acceptor will choose his own day. The swimming will probably come off about the 4th of July. If accomplished, it will be one of the greatest feats in the swimming line. Not only is the distance the greatest ever attempted, but the current from Lake Erie, setting into the Niagara, render the task one of extreme difficulty. Mr. Wood stipulates that no boat shall at any time be within 100 yards of him, and that he shall take his own time to perform the feat.

RAILROADS.

The International Railroad Company will agree to construct its road from Austin to San Antonio within six months, for $6,000,000 in bonds from counties along the route.

—Davis County, Iowa, has over 60 miles of railroad, while only four years ago it had but three-fourths of one mile.

—A deputation is on the way from New Brunswick to Ottawa, to confer with the Minister of Public Works respecting the extension of the European & North American Railway to the City of St. John.

—The first locomotive of the Wabash Railway Company passed over the Bloomington Road on Wednesday of last week. It is expected that regular trains will be commenced about the 1st of May.

—The contract for building a bridge over the Detroit River from Trenton to Grosse Isle, for the Canada Southern Railway, will be let on the 15th of the present month. It is estimated that the contest between bridge-builders will be very spirited.

—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* says: "We are able to announce that the tracklayers of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway have reached Princeton. Inside of two years we predict that it will form a junction with one of the great roads that connect with the Northern Pacific."

—An European paper gives the following concerning a car said to be in actual use on some railroads on the Continent: It is made to seat 84 passengers; 32 on an upper floor, on eight seats; 50 on the lower floor, on ten seats; and one seat for 2 in the upper tiers, with places for the conductor and brake. The car weighs 13,756 pounds, which is at the rate of 204 pounds per passenger.

—The following announcement shows that no time will be lost in building the proposed Cattaraugus County Railroad between Salamanca and Machias, N. Y., thus making a connection with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Road:

> A. D. Scott, Esq., President Cattaraugus County Railroad: We shall commence operations on your road to Machias immediately. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

It is 40 miles from Buffalo to Machias, and 18 thence to Salamanca.

Measures are proposed for the Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad to give up its White Mountain route to the Connecticut River and Vermont, and build from Cornish to the New Hampshire line, about 10 miles, and thence join the New Hampshire Central Railroad to Meredith or Plymouth, 43 miles, connecting thereby with Wells River, Montpelier, Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Swanton, and Ogdensburgh.

—The Chicago & Rock River Railroad is being pushed ahead with rapidity toward its eastern terminus. The Western Division, from Rock Falls to Amboy, 20 miles, paid, during the month of February, the running expenses and the entire interest of the bonded debt for that time. The Company has secured the right of way through Amboy, by buying a tier of lots running through the entire town. Colonel Meckling has all the bridges and culverts in for five miles east of Amboy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One-third of the population of Mississippi cannot read or write.

—The Nashville street-cars are provided each with a clock.

—There are but 200 or 300 Indians left among the everglades of Florida, and they are killing themselves as fast as possible with whiskey.

—The overland telegraph in Australia now extends 1,300 miles north from Melbourne, and will be completed to the north coast in four months.

—A gentleman in the suburbs of Montgomery, Ala., has recently hatched 1,000 chickens by steam, and has 1,800 eggs in progress of incubation.

—Molasses candy until this past winter was an unknown confection in Berlin, a baker there having been let into the secret by an American youth at school.

—Proposals for aid to the extent of $40,000, to relieve the present distress of the Saguenay district, are under consideration at the Quebec Cabinet.

—Half fares are being established on all of the principal railroad and steamboat routes in New England for participants in the great Jubilee next June.

—The salary of the Canadian Viceroy is $50,000 a year, with two or three rent-free palatial residences, and the office is usually held for five years.

—The Pensacola (Fla.) *Express*, in speaking of the Navy Yard at that place, says the basin gate, built at an expense of $35,000, has been destroyed for lack of necessary attention.

—N. F. English, of Hartland, Vt., has patented a wax wire thread, having, as its name indicates, a delicate wire in its centre, to be used in sewing boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, canvass, &c.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* is informed that the proprietors of the hotels in the State generally will close their establishments in the event of the Civil Rights bill being approved and becoming a law.

—Castle Thunder, at Richmond, Va., has been transformed into a tobacco factory. Hundreds of people visit it every year, curious to behold the place where so many persons were confined during the war.

—A new base ball club is forming in Danbury, Conn. It will commence the season under the most favorable auspices, having already secured twenty-two yards of court-plaster and thirteen pairs of crutches.

—Texas has copper and silver ore in practically inexhaustible quantities, and coal which rivals the best anthracite of Pennsylvania. These minerals are to be found in the region known as the Staked Plains, in the northwestern and other portions of the State.

—The gallery of the Luxemburg, at Paris, has been closed to allow of the removal of certain pictures belonging to Napoleon, which the Government has consented to have sent to him. On account of this change a general moving of the pictures has been ordered.

—The vessel that brought home from Fort Sumter the party that went there to hoist the national flag over the recovered ruins of the place, was lost in the Chinese seas on the 17th ult. She had been sold to parties in the Japan trade, and re-christened the "Sdwo Nada."

—The engineers employed in taking soundings for the proposed bridge across the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Ogdensburgh have completed their labors. The bridge will be 2,600 feet long, and the piers will have to be sunk in 60 feet of water.

—Frank Buckland, of England, writes to Seth Green, the New York fish-breeder, that he has successfully introduced American brook-trout into English waters. From eggs sent him three years ago by Mr. Green he now has trout of two and three pounds weight.

—Cape of Good Hopefuls have reduced the ostrich of the desert to the humiliating level of the barn-yard fowl. In its domestic state the bird will stand three pluckings a year, or more than a Harvard undergraduate. Each plucking of the bird is worth from $15 to $20, and the total annual product amounts to $460,000.

—State Constables Brown, Drennan, and Rice, on Thursday, discovered several casks of whiskey and rum in a room ingeniously cut out of Peter O'Toole's hay-mow at Clinton, Mass. Peter has always told the constables that they might have all the liquor they could find on his premises, and they accepted the offer.

—The new city of Kingston, N. Y., comprising the villages of Kingston and Rondout and intervening territory, will contain a population of nearly or quite 20,000. There are now twenty-three cities in that State, and a bill has been introduced into the present Legislature to create a City Government for Yonkers.

—An English gentleman has leased a water lot in Pilatka, Fla., for ten years, with the design of putting up a moss and paper factory. The moss will be manipulated into such things as hair-cloth, &c. The paper-mill is intended to manufacture paper out of the common saw palmetto. Paper made of this material is now used by the Bank of England for bank notes.

—Two rival stage lines, one running from Samuels' Depot, on the Bardstown Branch Railroad (Ky.), to Bloomfield, and the other from Bardstown to the same place, cause quite a cheap rate of travel in that direction. One charges nothing and the other pays the passenger a small premium.

—Ex-Governor Washburn, Collector of Portland, Me., formally opened the new Custom House on Tuesday night, by inviting the Board of Trade and other guests to inspect it. The Collector stated that the building is the handsomest in the country, able to accommodate as much business as even the largest, and it has cost but $500,000.

—Mr. William A. Ford, of Caroline County, Md., has a pet lamb that goes rabbit-hunting—that is, he follows the dogs to the woods, and, when they strike the trail, he follows in pursuit, and seems to enjoy the fun as much as the hounds themselves. The lamb is not always successful in keeping up with his swift-footed companions, and sometimes he is left behind and gets lost. When this occurs he loiters about, stops at some of the neighbors', and finally works his way home again.

—A new street-sprinkler, the invention of Mr. A. H. G. Stiebel, has been tried at Cincinnati, and with complete success. A revolving four-arm sprinkler, at the rear end of the tank, is kept in motion by an endless chain connected by pulleys with the wheels of the vehicle. The water is thrown with such force as to sprinkle the entire width of the street at once, but does not rise more than two feet from the ground. The driver has such complete control over the supply, by means of valves, that the water can be turned off in an instant, and thus the danger of pedestrians receiving an unwelcome baptism at street-crossings, is avoided.

—Among the specimens of rare plants to be seen in Jackson Square, New Orleans, is a cluster of ramie, consisting of several hundred stems, now about two feet high. Fifteen months ago one small root was placed in the ground where it now is, and has since grown to its present huge dimensions, being about ten or twelve feet in circumference. Without artificial aid it grew last year twelve feet high, and so rank that the city gardener thought proper to tie it up with ropes, so as to prevent the stems from falling to the ground and again taking root, to the exclusion of all other vegetation. The plant has stood the test of two severe winters, and bids fair to survive, green and flourishing, for many years to come.

—Monroe A. Green, of Caledonia, N. Y., brother of Seth Green, deposited in Chautauqua Lake, off Mayville, 12,000 salmon-trout. The fish are one month old, and are about one inch in length, the sack being all off the eggs. The eggs were broken by Mr. Green in October and November last, in Georgian Bay, Canada, and were hatched by Mr. G. at Caledonia. The fish were deposited in 23 feet of water, the present time being the most favorable season for "transplanting." Mr. Green says the salmon-trout is a deep-water fish, and that the pickerel and other enemies of the fish are shallow-water and weed-fishes, so that the chances of a large crop of trout are most propitious. The waters of the lake, in the opinion of Mr. Green, are such as will warrant at least 80 per cent of the fish living, and they will get their growth in from two to three years.

—The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* tells the following:

> A day or two since a gentleman who is everywhere respected left his horse and carriage standing in one of the principal streets of this city for a short time. While thus standing another party drove a horse alongside the first carriage. The latter horse, being of an inquiring mind, began to nose around on the floor of the carriage beside him, and pulled the blanket from under the seat with his teeth. With the blanket came a clean looking two-quart wicker-jug, which, after smelling around, the horse took in his teeth by the handle, and tossing and shaking his head in a self-satisfied manner, he dropped the jug upon the curb-stone, shattering it to fragments. There was an aroma thereabouts which would have shocked a whole State Temperance Alliance, and when the owner of the carriage appeared, just after the catastrophe, he seemed exceedingly glad to drive off without stopping to inspect the ruins. It is supposed that the horse which performed the trick once belonged to a faithful State Constable.

—There is at present passing through the British Parliament an "Infant Life-Protection bill," which is intended to render criminal baby-farming highly difficult, and, at the same time, to encourage respectable people to engage in the trade of taking children for hire. This bill, among other things, provides that no person shall receive or retain for hire or reward two or more infants under a year old, to be nursed or maintained away from their parents during a longer time than twenty-four hours, without having first taken out a license. Those having such children under their care without a license will be guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are to be revoked when it can be shown that any child has suffered from neglect. Each death must be reported to the Coroner within twenty-four hours, while a complete list of all the children who have at any time been in the establishment must be kept and be open to inspection, so that it can at all times be seen whence each child came, and how it was eventually disposed of.

A Terrible Tussle.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 3.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an able-bodied Milesian female visited Doctor Munhall's dental rooms for the purpose of having a troublesome molar extracted, was promptly escorted to the operating chair and took her position. The location was in close proximity to the window, through the victim's pedal extremities were some two feet from the glass. As the woman appeared to know exactly which tooth troubled her, and the doctor was able to affix a pair of forceps firmly on account of the cavernous dimensions of the mouth, he at once took a strong pull and a pull altogether. The first yank did not produce any visible effect except causing the patient to grasp the arms and settle more firmly in the chair, and Munhall found that his mettle was to be severely tried. He accordingly braced himself, and, being a man of mighty muscle, gave a wrench that brought the offending member, and caused the woman's lower limbs to pass suddenly through two panes of glass, the exit of her entire corporation being obviated only by the dividing sash.

The Doctor received 50 cents for his services, and has in his employ to-day a glazier at an expense of $5.

A Hot January in Australia.

At Adelaide, South Australia, the heat of part of January was intense for the unprecedented number of twelve days. With the exception of two or three hours on the seventh night, when it cooled down so far as to give a promise of a change which did not come, the thermometer never fell below 82 degrees, and ranged in the day up to 108 degrees in the shade. Business was brought almost to a complete stoppage. The houses got so thoroughly heated in the day that they had no chance of cooling at night, and sleeping with many people, became an impossibility. Even a cold bath was a luxury scarcely attainable, for the temperature of the water-works water rose to 79 degrees. Towards the end of the twelve days, those who could afford it fled to the seaside. On the last night before the change almost every vehicle in the city was put into requisition, and the beach of Glenelg was crowded with people, to the number of some thousands, many of whom spent a great part of the night enjoying the comparatively cool sea breeze; and those who could not afford to leave their homes sought relief by lying in the open air

CORPORATIONS.

The Act Passed by the Illinois General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That corporations may be formed in the manner provided by this act, for any lawful purpose, except banking, insurance, real estate brokerage, the operations of railroads, and the business of loaning money: *Provided*, that horse and dummy railroads may be organized and conducted under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, that corporations formed for the purpose of constructing railroad bridges shall not be held to be railroad corporations.

SEC. 2. Whenever any number of persons, not less than three nor more than seven, shall propose to form a corporation under this act, they shall make a statement to that effect under their hands, and duly acknowledged before some officer in the manner provided for the acknowledgment of deeds, setting forth the name of the proposed corporation, the object for which it is to be formed, its capital stock, the number of shares of which such stock shall consist, the location of the principal office, and the duration of the corporation, not exceeding, however, 99 years, which statement shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall thereupon issue to such person a license as Commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at such times and places as they may determine, but no license shall be issued to two companies having the same name.

SEC. 3. As soon as may be after the capital stock shall be fully subscribed, the Commissioners shall convene a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of electing Directors or Managers, and the transaction of such other business as shall come before them. Notice thereof shall be given by depositing in the Post Office, properly addressed to each subscriber, at least ten days before the time fixed, a written or printed notice, stating the object, time, and place of such meeting. In all elections for Directors or Managers of corporations organized under this act, every subscriber or stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, for the number of shares owned or subscribed by him, for as many persons as there are Directors or Managers to be elected, or to cumulate such shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of Directors or Managers multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such Directors or Managers shall not be elected in any other manner. It shall be lawful for any such corporation, by resolution of the stockholders, to divide its Board of Directors or Managers into three classes, numbered consecutively, the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company then next ensuing; the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At such annual election after such classification, the stockholders of such company shall elect, for a term of three years, a number of Directors or Managers equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies to be filled in accordance with the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall make a full report of their proceedings, including therein a copy of the notice provided for in the foregoing section, a copy of the subscription list, and the names of the Directors or Managers elected, and their respective terms of office, which report shall be sworn to by at least a majority of the Commissioners, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall thereupon issue a certificate of the complete organization of the corporation, making a part thereof a copy of all papers filed in his office in and about the organization of the corporation, and duly authenticated under his hand and seal of State, and the same shall be recorded in a book for that purpose, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county where the principal office of such company is located. Upon the recording of said copy, the corporation shall be deemed fully organized and may proceed to business. Unless such company shall be organized and shall proceed to business as provided in this act, within two years after the date of such license, then such license shall be deemed revoked, and all proceedings thereunder void.

SEC. 5. Corporations formed under this act shall be bodies corporate and politic for the period for which they are organized; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal which they may alter or renew at pleasure; may own, possess, and enjoy so much real and personal estate as shall be necessary for the transaction of their business, and may sell and dispose of the same when not required for the use of the corporation. They may borrow money at legal rates of interest, and pledge their property, both real and personal, to secure the payment thereof; and may have and exercise all the powers necessary and requisite to carry into effect the objects for which they may be formed: *Provided, however*, that all real estate so acquired in satisfaction of any liability or indebtedness, unless the same may be necessary and suitable for the business of such corporation, shall be offered at public auction at least once every year, at the door of the Court House of the county wherein the same may be situated, or on the premises to be sold, after giving notice thereof for at least four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in said county; and if there be no such newspaper published therein, then in the nearest adjacent county where such newspaper is published; and such real estate shall be sold whenever the price offered for it is not less than the claim of such corporation, including all interest, costs, and other expenses: *And provided further*, that, in case such corporation shall not, within such period of five years, sell such lands, either at public or private sale, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the State Attorney to proceed by information, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, against such corporation in the Circuit Court of the county within which such land so neglected to be sold shall be situated, and such Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the fact, and to order the sale of such land or real estate at such time and place, subject to such rules as the court shall establish. The court shall tax, as the fees of the State's Attorney, such sum as shall be reasonable; and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting the said fees and costs of proceedings, shall be paid over to such corporation.

SEC. 6. The corporate powers shall be exercised by a Board of Directors or Managers; *Provided*, the number of Directors or Managers shall not be decreased or diminished, or their term of office changed, without the consent of the owners of a majority of the shares of stock. The officers of the company shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as shall be determined by the Directors or Managers, and the Directors or Managers may adopt by-laws for the government of the officers and affairs of the company: *Provided*, they are not inconsistent with the laws of this State. The Directors or Managers may require of the officers and agents bonds, with such sureties and conditions as they shall deem proper, and may remove any officers when the interests of the corporation shall require. The officers shall hold their respective offices for the period provided by the by-laws.

SEC. 7. The shares of stocks shall not be less than $10 nor more than $100 each, and shall be deemed personal property, and transferable as such in the manner provided by the by-laws, and subscriptions therefor shall be made payable to the corporation, and shall be payable in such installments and at such time or times as shall be determined by the Directors or Managers and an action may be maintained in the name of the corporation to recover any installment which shall remain due and unpaid for the period of twenty days after personal demand thereof, or, in cases where personal demand is not made, within thirty days after a written or printed demand has been deposited in the Post Office, properly addressed to the Post Office address of the stockholder. The Directors may, by by-law, prescribe other penalties for a failure to pay the installments that may from time to time become due, but no penalty working a forfeiture of stock, or of the amounts paid thereon, shall be declared as against any estate before such distribution shall have been made, or against any stockholder before demand shall have been made for the amount due thereon, either in person, or by a written or printed notice, duly mailed to the proper address of such stock holder at least thirty days prior to the time when such forfeiture is to take effect: *Provided*, that proceeds of said sale, over and above the amount due on said shares, shall be paid to the delinquent stockholder.

SEC. 8. Every assignment or transfer of stocks, on which there remains any portion unpaid, shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county within which the principal office is located, and each stock holder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the extent of the amount that may be unpaid upon the stock held by him, to be collected in the manner herein provided. No assignor of stocks shall be released from any such indebtedness by reason of any assignment of his stock, but shall remain liable therefor jointly with the assignee until the said stock be fully paid. Whenever any action is brought to recover any indebtedness against the corporation, it shall be competent to proceed against any one or more stockholders at the same time, to the extent of the balance unpaid by such stockholders upon the stock owned by them respectively, whether called in or not, as in cases of garnishment. Every assignee or transferee of stock shall be liable to the company for the amount paid thereon, to the extent and in the same manner as if he had been the original subscriber.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly shall, at all times, have power to prescribe such regulations and provisions as it may deem advisable, which regulations and provisions shall be binding on any and all corporations formed under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, that this act shall not be held to revive or extend any private charter or law heretofore granted or passed concerning any corporation.

SEC. 10. All corporations organized under this law whose powers may have expired by limitation or otherwise, shall continue their corporate capacity during the term of two years, for the purpose only of collecting the debts due said corporation, and selling and conveying the property and effects thereof.

SEC. 11. Such corporations shall use their respective names for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be capable of prosecuting and defending all suits in law or equity.

SEC. 12. The dissolution, for any cause whatever, of any corporation created as aforesaid, shall not take away or impair any remedy given against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liabilities incurred previous to its dissolution.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Directors and Trustees of every stock corporation to cause to be kept at its principal office or place of business in this State, correct books of account of all its business, and every stockholder in such corporation shall have the right at all reasonable times, by himself or by his attorney, to examine the record and books of account of the corporation.

SEC. 14. A failure to elect Directors, Trustees, or officers in lieu of Trustees, on the day named and designated in the by-laws, or on the day for which notice was given for election, shall not have the effect of dissolving the corporation; but such election may be held at any time after proper notice.

SEC. 15. All assessments or installments of the stock of any stock corporation shall be levied by the Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, but any assessment or installment required to be paid shall be levied *pro rata* upon all the shares of such stock.

SEC. 16. If the indebtedness of any stock corporation shall exceed the amount of its capital stock, the Directors and officers of such corporation assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of such corporation.

SEC. 17. The President, Secretary, or Treasurer of every stock corporation shall annually, within twenty days from the 1st day of December, make a statement in writing, setting forth a description of all real estate to which title was acquired in securing any debt or liability due such corporation, together with the time of acquiring title thereto, which statement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such President, Secretary, or Treasurer, and be recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 18. If any person or persons being, or pretending to be an officer or agent, or Board of Directors, of any stock corporation, or pretended stock corporation, shall assume to exercise corporate powers, or use the name of any such corporation, or pretended corporation, without complying with the provisions of this act, before all stock named in the articles of incorporation shall be subscribed in good faith, then they shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts and liabilities made by them and contracted in the name of such corporation, or pretended corporation.

SEC. 19. If the Directors or other officers or agents of any stock corporation shall declare and pay any dividend when any such incorporation is insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would render it insolvent, or which would diminish the amount of its capital stock, all Directors, officers, or agents, assenting thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of such corporation then existing, and for all that shall thereafter be contracted, while they shall respectively continue in office.

SEC. 20. The by-laws of every corporation shall provide for the calling of meetings of the Directors, Trustees, or other officers corresponding to Trustees; and when all such officers shall be present at such meeting, however called or notified, or shall sign a written consent thereto on the record of such meeting, the acts of such meeting shall be as valid as if legally called and notified; *Provided*, that the action of any meeting held beyond the limits of this State shall be void, unless such meeting was authorized or its acts ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the Directors, Trustees, or officers corresponding to Trustees, at a regular meeting.

SEC. 21. If any certified report or statement made, or public notice given, by the officers of any corporation shall be false in any material representation, all the officers who shall have signed the same, knowing it to be false, shall be jointly and severally liable for all damages arising therefrom.

SEC. 22. The stockholders of any stock corporation owning two-thirds of the stock in such corporation, upon which all assessments have been fully paid up, may call a meeting of the stockholders of such corporation, by signing a call therefor, with their proper names, stating number of shares held by each, and filing the same with the President or Secretary of such corporation, and publishing the same in a newspaper in this State where the principal office of such corporation is kept, and at the seat of government, for three successive weeks prior to the time fixed for holding such meeting, and mailing a copy thereof to each of the Directors of said corporation at his usual place of abode. And the Secretary of such corporation shall enter such call upon the records thereof, and the fact of such publication, and mailing such notice, giving the name of such paper, with the dates and places of publication, which shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

SEC. 23. No person holding stock in any corporation as executor, administrator, conservator, guardian, or trustee, and no person holding such stock as collateral security, shall be personally subject to any liability as stockholder of such corporation; but the person pledging such stock shall be considered as holding the same, and shall be liable as a stockholder accordingly, and the estate and funds in the hands of such executor, administrator, conservator, guardian, or trustee, shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate, or the ward or person interested in such trust fund, would have been if he had been living and had been competent to act, and held the stock in his own name.

SEC. 24. Every executor, administrator, conservator, guardian, or trustee, shall represent the stock in his hands at all meetings of any stock corporation, and may vote accordingly as a stockholder, and every person who shall pledge his stock may, nevertheless, represent the same at all meetings, and may vote accordingly, as a stockholder.

SEC. 25. If any corporation, or its authorized agents, shall do or refrain from doing any act which shall subject it to a forfeiture of its charter or corporate powers, or shall allow any execution or decree of any Court of Record for a payment of money, after demand made by the officer, to be returned "no property found," or to remain unsatisfied for not less than ten days after such demand, or shall dissolve or cease doing business, leaving debts unpaid, suits in equity may be brought against all persons who were stockholders at the time, or liable in any way for the debts of the corporation, by joining the corporation in such suit; and each stockholder may be required to pay his *pro rata* share of such debts or liabilities to the extent of the unpaid portion of his stock, after exhausting the assets of such corporation; and if any stockholder shall not have property enough to satisfy his portion of such debts or liabilities, then the amount shall be divided equally among all the remaining solvent stockholders; and courts of equity shall have full power, on good cause shown, to dissolve or close up the business of any corporation; to appoint a Receiver therefor, who shall have authority by the name of the Receiver of such corporation (giving the name) to sue in all Courts and do all things necessary to closing up its affairs as commanded by the decree of such Court.

SEC. 26. Foreign corporations, and the officers and agents thereof doing business in this State, shall be subjected to all the liabilities, restrictions, and duties that are or may be imposed upon corporations of like character organized under the general laws of this State, and shall have no other or greater powers. And no foreign or domestic corporation established or maintained in any way for the pecuniary profit of its stockholders or members, shall purchase or hold real estate in this State, except as provided for in this act.

SEC. 27. The certified copy of any articles of incorporation and changes thereof, together with all indorsements thereon, under the great seal of the State of Illinois, shall be taken and received in all courts and places as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 28. Nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the construction or operation of any street railroad in any city, town, or incorporated village, without the consent of the local authorities thereof.

Dumas on His Son.

There are few characterizations more witty and comprehensive than that which Alexandre Dumas, pere, gave of his son. We have never seen it translated: "He came into the world at that hour when it has ceased to be day and is not yet night, and the assemblage of antitheses which make up his strange individuality are, like the hour of his birth, a mingling of light and darkness. He is lazy, he is industrious; he is a gourmand, he is abstemious; he is lavish, he is economical; he is suspicious, he is credulous; he is blasé, and he is innocent; he is indifferent, and he is ardent; he is slow in speech and rapid in action; he ridicules me with all the brilliant wit of which he is master, and yet he loves me with all his heart. He is always ready to fleece me out of all my money like Valere, or to fight for me like the Cid. His imagination is the most vivid and the most sustained that I have ever known in a young man of 21 years. It bears me away like a torrent; it shines like a half-hidden flame; it reveals itself in revery as in excitement, in quiet as in danger, in smiles as in tears. From time to time we quarrel with each other, and, like the prodigal son, he takes his portion and quits the paternal mansion. On that day I buy a calf and begin to fatten it, sure that before a month he will return to get his part of it. It is true that evil-minded people say that it is for the sake of the calf that he comes back, and not for mine; but I am not more than half inclined to believe that."

Selling a State for Taxes.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Outrageous taxes imposed upon the people of Arkansas, at a time when they had not recovered from the impoverishing effects of the war, worked the forfeiture of the enormous quantity of about 3,000,000 acres of land, or one-seventh part of the whole State, through the non-payment of taxes. During the past few weeks the State Auditor has been engaged in selling these lands. Only about one-third of them could find purchasers, and that, on an average, at the small price of the amount of taxes imposed. The unsold lands are now being re-offered for sale, with the prospect that the amount disposed of, added to that sold at the original sale, will not exceed one half of the whole 3,000,000 acres. Thus the State will have gotten, after driving many of the people into bankruptcy because they could not meet the onerous taxes levied by unconscionable law-makers, about half the taxes it demanded. The Auditor's office is now being flooded with petitions from all manner of persons, praying the donation to them of the unsold lands. Under the law as it stands, every man, woman, and child is entitled, upon proper application, to 160 acres of land.

STEEL PENS.

Joseph Gillott's Pens.

Important Trade-Mark Decision

IN RESPECT TO

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,

No. 303.

Mr. GILLOTT brought an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against Richard Esterbrook and others, which was tried in November 1866, and judgment rendered therein restraining them from using his Trade Mark, "No. 303," and from making or selling steel pens with said numerals impressed thereon, or upon the boxes or packages containing them.

An elaborate opinion was delivered by the Court in that case, per Potter, Justice, the conclusion of which is as follows:

"It appearing from the evidence that the plaintiff, at a time prior to that of its use by any other manufacturer, selected the device '303' as a trade-mark for a pattern of pen manufactured by him; that he obtained and secured thereby a valuable interest in the good-will of his manufacture of that pen; that having appropriated to himself this device to be graven or impressed upon his said pen as a trade-mark, which, in connection with his name also impressed on said pen, indicated that such pen was manufactured and sold by him; the plaintiff has established a right, and is entitled to protection by perpetual injunction, against the defendants impressing or otherwise using the figures or numerals '303' (which is a part of the plaintiff's trade-mark), upon their pens, or upon the labels or boxes in which the said pens are put up by the defendant."

This decision was affirmed at the General Term of the Supreme Court, and again by the Court of Appeals at the close of its recent session in Albany.

The principles involved therein apply with equal force to other numerals—say 170, 351 and 404, and others used by Mr. Gillott as trade-marks on pens manufactured by him; and all persons are cautioned against any infringement upon the right acquired by him to the exclusive use of such trade-marks, which will be enforced by all legal means.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 John-st., New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent and Attorney.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

CITY LEGISLATION.

Regular Meeting of the Common Council Last Evening.

Nomination and Confirmation of a Free Library Directory.

The Relief and Aid Society "Investigated" and Found to be All Right.

Quincy Street Vacation Ordinance Postponed to July.

Ordinance Reported for the Admission of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

Rebuilding of Burnt Engine Houses, and Sale of Valuable Engine Lots.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Dixon, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schintz, Tracy, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Woodman, Knickerbocker.

THE LIBRARY BOARD.

The following communications was read:

GENTLEMEN: The act to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships, "to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms, approved March 7, 1872, and accepted by ordinance April 1, 1872, makes it the duty of the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office. Therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said act and ordinance, I hereby appoint the following persons as members of such Board of Directors, to hold the office for the term prescribed by law, viz: Thomas Hoyne, Willard Woodward, Herman Raster, Robert F. Queal, Samuel S. Hayes, Elliot Anthony, Daniel L. Shorey, James W. Sheahan, and Julius Rosenthal; and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointments. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Schaffner moved to concur in the nominations of the Mayor, and they were concurred in, Mr. Ogden only voting in the negative.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Mr. O. S. Chesbrough and W. H. Clarke presented a communication in account of the Northwestern Society of Civil Engineers, requesting the use of the Council Chamber for the American Society of Civil Engineers, which is to hold its Annual Convention in this city some time in May next.

The request was granted.

PROMOTION OF RIVER STREET TO CHICAGO AVENUE.

A petition was presented asking that the name of River street be changed, to Walnut avenue, and that the avenue be extended northwards.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

INTERESTING TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution, requesting the Health Department to report why "rotten fish, dead horses, dead dogs, and other offensive matter" are allowed to remain on vacant lots in the Fifteenth Ward.

Adopted.

RAILROAD ON SOUTHWESTERN AVENUE.

A petition from property owners on Southwestern avenue, requesting "the passage of an ordinance authorizing the city railway to extend its track on that thoroughfare, from Van Buren to Twelfth street, the tracks to be laid within six months of the passage of the ordinance, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Ald. Daggy offered a resolution directing the Board of Police to erect in the Fifth Ward, as soon as possible, not less than three additional fire-alarm telegraph boxes.

The resolution was adopted.

SIDEWALK.

Ald. Schaffner offered a resolution providing for a temporary sidewalk on the north side of Division street, from Clark to Halsted.

Adopted.

AMENDMENT TO THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Ald. Busse offered the following amendment to the Fire Ordinance:

That Section 4 of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance establishing the fire limits and regulating the construction and removal of buildings therein, the carrying on of business deemed hazardous on account of fire, and defining the duties and powers of the Fire Marshal," passed February, 1872, be and the same is hereby so amended that the words "provided further, that the Board of Public Works shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in the corporation newspaper for ten days at the expense of the party applying for such permit, the present location of the house or building, and the lot upon which it is proposed to move the same," be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Provided, further, that the Board of Public Works shall cause printed notices to be placed on the building to be moved ten (10) days prior to the time of removal of such application for removal, and the place to which it is to be moved, and like notices to be posted on the lot or piece of land to which said building is to be moved."

Ald. Bond offered the following amendment to the same ordinance:

To add to Section 4 as follows: "And also to raise any building not exceeding two stories in height, sufficiently high to place thereunder a brick or stone basement."

The amendments were referred to the Committee on Police.

PURIFICATION OF THE NORTH BRANCH.

Ald. McGrath presented the plan of A. J. Cummings, of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, for cleansing the North Branch of the Chicago River. He said the gentleman was scientific.

Referred to Board of Public Works and ordered to be published.

THAT OLD ROOF.

Ald. McGrath presented the claim of F. Letz & Son, for work done on the city wing of the Court House, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

SELLING REAL ESTATE.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, setting forth that he had received bids for 80 feet on West Washington street, by 76 feet on Clinton street, Sublot 1 of Lot 9, Block 46, O. T. The bids were $9,000 cash; $10,000, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent; $400 a foot, one-half cash, balance 1 and 1 years at 8 per cent.

Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY DOING ITS BEST.

The special Committee, to whom was referred a complaint against the Relief and Aid Society in the management of the Soldiers' Home, under a suspension of the rules, presented the following report:

In pursuance of your resolution your Committee proceeded to the Lam- Soldiers' Home, and made as careful and thorough investigation as was in their power and find as follows: That the quality of the provisions was good, and that the society were doing their best under the circumstances. They think, however, that the present superintendent and Matron, thinking the Society were unfortunate in their selection of that they lack in discretion and executive ability. Your Committee take pleasure in noticing the cordial co-operation of the Relief and Aid Society in the suggestions as to the disposal of the inmates of the Home, and the persons now there are all comfortably provided for, and the Home will be closed on the 30th instant.

Laid over and published.

STRAIGHTENING THE RIVER.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Public Works present herewith a plat showing the present dock lines of the South side of the Chicago River above and near the Rush street bridge, together with an ordinance providing for the widening and straightening the river at that point. The necessities of our large and increasing commerce require that the river be widened and straightened at all places where navigation is likely to be impeded by a narrow or crooked channel. The need of widening the river and straightening the dock lines at the point above indicated is very apparent, as will appear by reference to the aforesaid plat. The ground to be taken is now vacant, and as the owners are about constructing a new dock, it is especially desirable that permanent lines for the same be established at once. Negotiations have been had with the owners of the ground, looking to the adjustment of the matter as herein proposed. The price agreed upon is $16,667.20. The Board recommend that the bargain be closed at the above price, and that the amount be included in the next annual appropriation.

The ordinance is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase for the City of Chicago so much of Lots 5, 6, and 7, of Block 2, Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, as lies north of a line, commencing at a point on the east line of said Lot 7, eighty-seven and one half feet north of the north line of River street, running thence to a point on the west line of said Lot 5 one hundred and forty-four feet north of the north line of said River street: Provided, however, that the price to be paid for said ground shall not exceed the sum of $16,667.20.

SEC. 2. That said ground when purchased, as herein provided, shall be used only for the purpose of widening the channel of the river at that point, and that the line described in section—thereof be, and the same is hereby, declared to be the dock line of said lots.

Referred to Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

QUINCY STREET AGAIN POSTPONED.

The ordinance for the vacation of Quincy street came up as the special order.

Ald. McGenniss moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Ald. Dixon moved to lay the amendment on the table temporarily.

Ald. Bond moved that it be postponed until the first regular meeting in July.

Ald. Dixon accepted the amendment.

The motion prevailed—20 to 12—as follows:

Yeas—Otis, Dixon, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Cullerton, Clowry Bateham, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Woodman, Mr. President.

Nays—Tracy, Bickey, Bailey, Powell, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Cleveland, Schaffner, Ogden, Busse, Verdier.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

The ordinance relative to chimney-sweeps already published, was passed—29 to 11.

RAILROAD TRACKS.

The ordinance relative to laying down a track on Archer avenue was taken up.

Ald. Clarke moved to postpone for two weeks.

Ald. Dixon moved to recommit to the Committee on Railroads.

The motion to recommit was lost, 16 to 19, and the motion to postpone prevailed.

The ordinance to lay a track on Cologne street was postponed to the same time.

THE LATE COURT HOUSE CHRONOMETER.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Wm A. Hendrie, asking recompense for the large chronometer in the Court House, which struck the hours upon the bell in the tower, the same having been uninsured and totally destroyed by the fire, reported that, in their opinion, the city could not be held liable in the premises, Mr. Hendrie having asked permission to put up the clock as an advertisement, and permission not having been granted by any authorized agent of this corporation. The Committee solved the wound made by the refusal to pay with expressions of earnest and heartfelt sympathy with the owner for his loss.

The report was concurred in.

NORTH SIDE STREET RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads, to which was referred a communication of H. M. Turner, Secretary of the North Chicago City Railway, with a resolution asking the assent of the Council thereto, reported in favor of the passage of the resolution, which gives the company a right to use a portion of Centre street and Lincoln avenue for street railroad operations.

It was laid over.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Ald. Woodman, from the Railroad Committee, presented the following:

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority be and is hereby granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company and to its successors to put down, construct and maintain a railroad with a single or double track and all necessary switches and turnouts along and upon the following-named route and streets in the city of Chicago, commencing at the western limits of the city, at Armitage road (or street), thence on said Armitage road to and across Mendell street, thence on any property said company may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, or otherwise, to the North Branch of the Chicago River; thence across said North Branch on any property said company may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, to and across Southport street and thence to Jones avenue at a point north of Clybourne place and south of Herndon street; thence on said Jones avenue and Hawthorne avenue to Willow street; thence on any property said Company may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, to North avenue; thence across North avenue to Cherry avenue; thence on Cherry avenue and North Branch street to and across the North Branch Canal and to Hawthorne avenue; and from said North Branch street on any property the Company may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, to Chicago avenue. And also to put down, construct, and maintain for passenger cars only a single or double track from the North side of said Willow street and said Hawthorne avenue to Halsted street, so as to form a junction with the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; and authority is hereby given to operate the said Chicago & Evanston Railroad track by steam to Larrabee street: It is hereby provided that said crossing of the North Branch of the Chicago River shall be made by a swing or draw bridge to be constructed and maintained by said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. Said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and its successors are hereby authorized to run their cars over and along said tracks with steam or other power, and said Company may deem best, subject, however, to all general ordinances of the city of Chicago as to railroad companies similarly situated. Convenient crossings shall be made and maintained by said Company where said track or tracks cross any street or alley within the limits of said city, according to the directions of the Board of Public Works of said city, but the permission and authority hereby granted are upon the express condition that said Company shall erect within one year from the passage of this ordinance, a viaduct over North avenue, where the said track or tracks shall cross the same, and shall maintain said viaduct, and shall erect and maintain viaducts over any of its said tracks on any street or streets of said city which may be crossed by its said tracks, whenever said city or said Board of Public Works of said city may from time to time require, and construct the approaches to all said viaducts, with proper areas on either side of such approaches, said approaches to have an elevation of not more than one foot to every forty feet in length thereof. *And provided, however*, That where any such viaduct cannot be built at any such street crossing without the same be built over the track or tracks of some other railroad company, said only be obliged to join with such other railroad company or companies in the construction and maintenance of such viaduct, and to pay its fair proportion of the cost of such viaduct, and if such other railroad company or companies shall not join in the erection of any such viaduct, then if the proportion of such other company or companies shall be otherwise provided, the said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company shall [illegible]

SEC. 3. The privileges hereby granted shall be subject to all general ordinances that are now, or may hereafter be, in force concerning railroads in the City of Chicago.

SEC. 4. The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the further express condition that the said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, shall and will forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against and from any and all damages, judgments, decrees and costs, and expenses of the same which it may suffer, or which may be recovered or obtained against said city, for or by reason of the granting of such privileges and authority, or for, or by reason of, or growing out of, or resulting from, the passage of this ordinance, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or with the exercise of said Company of the privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 5. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition that said Railroad Company shall, and will, within two years from the time that said Company shall lay down and construct said track or tracks upon said streets, commence and prosecute, in good faith, in some Court of competent jurisdiction, proceedings for the ascertainment of, and the making of compensation for all legal damages that may be suffered by any person or persons in their property or possessions by reason of such laying down and construction of such track or tracks, or any part thereof, and that, having so commenced such proceedings said Railroad Company shall prosecute the same in good faith without unreasonable delay to completion: *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to any property or possessions the owner of, or party interested in which shall not have claimed such compensation within said two years.

SEC. 6. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition, to wit: That said Atlantic & Pacific Company shall permit any corporation, person, or persons duly authorized by ordinance of said city, to connect side tracks, to connect any track or tracks of said Railroad Company within the limits of said city, for the purpose of conveying property to and from said railroad to any warehouse, lumber yard, coal yard, or manufactory, situated within 1,000 feet of such railroad; and shall deliver freight to, and receive freight from, any such warehouse, lumber yard, or coal yard or manufactory situated upon any such side track, without discrimination between the owners or lessees of any such warehouse, lumber yard, coal yard, or manufactory.

SEC. 7. The privileges authorized herein are granted upon the express condition that said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company shall permit the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, and any other railroad company which has not at present any right of entrance into the City of Chicago, under any ordinance or grant of said city, to use said tracks hereby authorized to be laid in the streets herein named jointly with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and to lay down tracks upon and across any lands owned, leased, or occupied by the said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company when necessary to the exercise of the privileges hereby granted, upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said companies, and an ordinance from the Common Council of the City of Chicago; and, in the event that said companies cannot agree upon such terms, the same shall be settled by three disinterested persons, one to be selected by said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, one to be named by such other company as may desire to use said track, and the third person by said two persons; and the terms and conditions which shall be fixed and determined by said persons, or a majority of such persons, shall be the terms and conditions upon which said companies respectively shall use and occupy said tracks, and lay down tracks upon and across said lands; and each other railroad company which may be allowed the use of said tracks shall have the same privileges to run cars upon and across said streets and alleys as is herein granted to said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions contained in this ordinance: *Provided, further*, that this ordinance shall be null and void unless the tracks herein provided for shall be constructed within two years from the date of the passage hereof.

The bill was laid over and ordered to be published.

THE WEST INDIANA STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a communication from His Honor the Mayor, together with an ordinance for curbing, grading, and paving West Indiana street from Noble to Paulina street, reported that, in their opinion, the Mayor's objections to the ordinance in question were valid, and recommended, therefore, that the ordinance be referred to the Board of Public Works, with the request that they proceed to make said improvement under the provisions of the recent laws of the State.

The report was concurred in.

LOADING WAGONS.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance prescribing the width of loads of stone, timber, and other material on vehicles in the streets of the city, reported, recommending that the words "and other material," between the words "stone" and "shall," be stricken out, and the word "or" be inserted between the words "timber" and "stone," and that with such amendments the ordinance be passed.

The report was laid over.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance in regard to obscene publications, prints, pictures, &c., reported that they were of the opinion that the provisions of the ordinance are conducive to public good morals, and therefore recommended the passage of the ordinance.

It was laid over.

REBUILDING BURNT ENGINE HOUSES.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Police Commissioners in relation to the rebuilding of burnt engine-houses, and the purchase of Babcock Fire Extinguishers, reported that they fully concurred in the recommendation of the Board in regard to the necessity for prompt action being taken toward replacing the buildings of the Fire Department, and recommended the compliance of the Council with the requests of the Board, as follows:

First. The purchase of a lot on Chicago avenue, between Clark and Wells streets, and the erection thereon of a building for the steamer Fred Gund.

Second. To sell the lot on State street, near Congress, formerly occupied by the J. B. Rice, and purchase a lot on Harrison street, between Clark and State streets, or Third avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets, and the erection of a house for the J. B. Rice.

Third. To sell the lot on LaSalle street, formerly occupied by the Long John engine, and purchase a new lot in the district bounded by LaSalle, Franklin, Randolph, and Monroe streets, and erect thereon a house for the Long John.

Fourth. To sell the A. D. Titsworth lot on Dearborn street, and purchase for occupancy by that engine a lot east of Dearborn and north of Madison street.

The Committee also recommended the purchase of three Babcock fire engines of the third class, as recommended by the Board. The Committee are of the opinion that no more efficient apparatus exists at the present time for extinguishing fires than these engines. They recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to sell to the City of Chicago a lot for an engine house, on Chicago avenue, between Clark and Wells streets, in the North Division; also for proposals to sell to the city a lot for an engine house on Harrison street, between State and Clark streets, or on Third avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets; also for a lot in the district bounded by LaSalle, Franklin, Randolph, and Monroe streets; also for a lot in the district east of Dearborn and north of Madison streets.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to purchase from the city the lot on LaSalle street, formerly the Long John engine-house lot; also, the lot on Dearborn street, once occupied by the A. D. Titsworth engine-house; also, the lot on the west side of State street, near Congress, once occupied by the J. B. Rice engine-house, and report all of said bids to this Council.

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and directed to contract immediately for the purchase of three Babcock fire-engines of the third class, at such prices and upon such terms of payment as shall be for the best interests of the City of Chicago.

It was laid over.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The same Committee, to whom was referred an amendment to Section 24 of the ordinance entitled, "The Fire Department," reported adversely to its adoption.

It was laid over.

COLOGNE STREET RAILROAD.

Ald. McGrath moved to recommend a motion to postpone the consideration of an ordinance allowing Messrs. Chambers Bros. to lay a track on Cologne street.

The motion prevailed.

THE ENGINE HOUSE ON WEST JACKSON STREET.

The Committee on Fire and Water also reported that there were only two bids for the old engine house on West Jackson street, and that that of J. W. Loomis, being $5,500, be accepted.

It was laid over.

CHADWICK'S SUCCESSOR CONFIRMED.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Underwriters, asking the confirmation of Levi H. Davis, Fire Commissioner, in place of Mr. Chadwick, reported, recommending that he be so confirmed.

The report was concurred in.

THE GRADE OF FIFTH AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, to whom was referred a petition of citizens for raising the sidewalk grade on Fifth avenue, between Harrison and Taylor streets, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners.

The report was laid over.

THE SPACES UNDER THE SIDEWALKS.

The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the draft of an ordinance, "relating to the granting of permits for, and the use of the space under sidewalks for vaults and other purposes," and also a communication from his Honor, the Mayor, recommending the passage of the same, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel upon the same, having had the same under advisement, reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance, and recommended that the opinion and communication be placed on file.

Ald. Gardner opposed the passage of the ordinance.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The Council adjourned.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

The Building Committee Ordered to Erect Another Story Upon the City Building for County Purposes.

Poor Visitors Appointed—Discussion of the Question of Appointing a County Attorney.

Monthly Report Showing the Condition of the County Charitable Institutions.

The Cook County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair, and the following named Commissioners present: Stearns, Skelly, Roelle, Pahlman, Jones, Herting, Harris, Crawford, Ashton, Harrison, Hitchcock, and Lonergan. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

AN ADVANCE WANTED.

A communication was received from Frank Gindele, asking that two cents instead of one cent per entry be allowed the late County Clerk's estate, for preparing the Collector's books.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AN OFFER OF ROOMS.

George Scoville offered to furnish rooms for the use of the county, and the proposition was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

BENCHES AND SHADES.

Judge Jameson asked for witness benches and window shades for his Court, and the Committee on Public Buildings were requested to act in the matter.

WANT OF PROMPTNESS.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court complained that the contractor did not furnish blanks promptly.

Mr. Crawford moved that the Clerk be directed to procure them.

Mr. Hitchcock did not think it right to condemn the contractors without investigation, and was opposed to giving special directions to County officers. He moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, and it was so referred.

CLERK'S FEES ORDERED PAID.

The administrators of the estate asked the payment of $1,018 due the late County Clerk for fees. The payment was ordered.

REQUISITION FOR BLANKS.

The County Clerk presented a requisition for blanks for the use of the officers.

Mr. Harrison thought the Clerk should supply a portion of the blanks.

Mr. Hitchcock gave his opinion that the County was bound to supply the blanks.

The requisition was ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Finance reported that, having examined the vouchers of the County Treasurer for the last quarter, they found them correct.

The Committee on Public Buildings recommended the payment of some small bills, and they were ordered paid.

COUNTY ACCOMMODATIONS.

The same Committee reported having had a conference with the city authorities, and that on paying a proportionate amount of ground rent, to be determined hereafter, the county could build a story over the present City Hall. The cost would be about $22,000, and the work could be done in about 60 days. The new story would afford accommodation for the Circuit, Superior Courts, Clerk's office, Recorder's office, Jury and Judges' rooms and no more.

A plan accompanying the report, showed two jury rooms, 16x11 feet each; two Judges' rooms, 11x11 feet each; a court room, 43x38 feet; a court room 34x20 feet; a jury room, 16x14 feet; and a Judges' room, 16x19 feet; adjoining another court room, 34x20 feet, with a jury room, 16x16 feet, and a Judges' room, 16x16 feet, adjoining; another court room, 33x31 feet; another court room 30x32 feet, and a jury room 16x12 feet; and a Judges' room 16x12 feet adjoining; another court room 30x50 feet, and jury and Judges' room, dimensions not given; court room 30x50 feet, and three rooms for Judges and juries, 12x20 feet each, adjoining; and four offices, dimensions not given, for the Clerks of the Courts.

Mr. Hitchcock offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings advertise for ten days for bids for the construction of an additional story upon the reservoir lot, substantially according to the plan reported to the Board and awarding the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, proceed to the erection of the said story.

In support of his motion, Mr. Hitchcock stated his belief that it would cost much more than $22,000 for rent during the next two or three years if the County did not get accommodation owned by itself.

After some discussion, the resolution was accepted, Mr. Ashton voting no, because he did not want to assume the responsibility of expending so large an amount of money.

POOR VISITORS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Charities, as to the appointment of Poor Visitors, reported as follows:

[illegible] Relief and Aid Society have discontinued to furnish aid to persons who have wholly or in part been supported by Cook County before the fire, and your Committee deeming it absolutely necessary for the interest of the County that the visitors should be appointed at once to investigate each cause before giving aid, have appointed the following named persons as visitors to the Poor: Charles Ranker, Peter Wolf, Charles King, and William Baker, said visitors to receive three dollars per day for each day actually employed.

The report was concurred in.

BILLS AUDITED.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported, recommending the payment of sundry bills, and the report was concurred in. Among the items was $2,050 due Mr. Gindele as Clerk of the Board from Dec. 6, 1870, to Jan. 27, 1872.

The same Committee recommended that $1,800 per annum be the salary of the Clerk of the Board.

Accepted.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Mr. Harrison called up the resolution establishing a County Attorney, and moved that they proceed to fix the salary and elect such an officer. He was of opinion that such an official would save money to the county if he attended to his business. Questions of a legal character were constantly arising, demanding the counsel of a lawyer.

Mr. Ashton moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Hitchcock asked him to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Ashton did.

Mr. Hitchcock said appeals were taken to the courts involving a large amount of taxes, and the county should have competent counsel to attend to such cases, as well as to look after other business.

Mr. White thought there was but little difference of opinion in the Board regarding the necessity of such an officer, but he was not prepared to go into an election at present.

Mr. Hitchcock hoped the mover would modify the resolution so as not to provide for immediate election. They might fix the salary.

Mr. Harrison thought they should have counsel before the 1st of May, so that the Assessors might have legal assistance if necessary.

Mr. Ashton explained that he moved to lay on the table because the motion was of two sweeping a character. He adopted Mr. Hitchcock's sentiments as his, with Mr. Hitchcock's permission, but he was not prepared to go into an election on the spot.

Mr. Harrison was willing to accept an amendment deferring the election of the officer until May, but they should fix his salary just then.

Mr. Hitchcock moved, as an amendment, that the election be postponed to some other time, say, indefinitely.

Mr. Harrison said the Assessors were in present need of legal counsel. He accepted Mr. Hitchcock's amendment.

The report of the Finance Committee, presented some months ago, on which the resolution of Mr. Harrison was based, was read. It set forth that every year from $10,000 to $30,000 was lost because appeals were not prosecuted, and wound up by recommending the appointment of a "County Counsel."

Mr. Ashton thought the duties of the officer should be defined.

Mr. Harrison thought it unnecessary to define the duties of the officer; the words "County Counsel" embraced everything, and fully implied what its duties were.

Mr. Ashton thought they would be badly at sea, if they did not specify what the counsel should do.

Mr. Hitchcock thought the title of the officer, "County Counsel," was quite sufficient. He should attend to all the various legal business of the County. If he did not perform his duties, they could send him about his business, and get one who would. He moved the salary be $5,000 a year. It was little enough for a competent man. They could get a man for $500, but it would be better to pay a larger salary to a competent lawyer.

Mr. White did not know but there was a difference between a counsel and an attorney.

Mr. Ashton said there was, and set out the difference.

Mr. Hitchcock said they could add the word "attorney." He moved they do so.

Mr. Harrison had no objection.

Mr. Ashton suggested that they add to the resolution the words, "who shall perform such duties for the County as shall be required."

After considerable talk, President White offered the following as a substitute for the motion and amendments:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners elect at some future day a Counsel and Attorney to the County, and that his compensation be —— dollars per annum, who shall perform all the services of legal character needed by the County, except such as properly belong to the State's Attorney.

Mr. Harrison said the duties would not take up all the time of a lawyer, and they could get a good one for $2,500. He moved to insert that amount.

Mr. Ashton moved to adjourn.

Mr. White moved to adjourn to Monday, and that the subject of County Counsel be the special order for that day.

Mr. White's motion prevailed.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The Superintendent of Public Charities laid before the Board of Supervisors the following monthly reports of the respective institutions:

County Poor House—Average number of inmates, 350; cost of provisions, $1,292.28; clothing and bedding, $270.14; salaries, $277.56; drugs, $69.48; miscellaneous, $171.06; daily cost per patient, 20 3-10 cents; total net expenses, $2,614.52.

County Hospital—Average number of patients, 196; cost of provisions, $1,566.05; clothing and bedding, $124.39; salaries, $652; liquors and drugs, $257.51; fuel, $212; miscellaneous, $185.57; total monthly cost per patient, $17.62; total daily cost per patient, 58 cents; total net expenses, $3,434.89; medicines to County Jail, $27.11; to Dispensary, $62.11; total, $3,524.09.

Insane Asylum—Average number of patients, 98; cost of provisions, $1,406.27; clothing and bedding, $206.45; salaries, $485.10; drugs, $55.45; daily cost per patient, 58 6-10 cents; monthly cost per patient, $20.10 6-10; total net expenses, $2,271.96.

The Riverside Hotel.

The reason for the rush to Riverside Hotel is because home-seekers who desire to avoid the dust and confusion of our rebuilding city, discover that most at the Riverside more elegant than can be found in any hotel in Chicago, with every known luxury and convenience, can be secured at rates lower than first-class boarding in Chicago. The great size of the Hotel and the arrangements of Messrs. Maserve & Clarke for their season work, make the Riverside Hotel altogether unsurpassed in its attractions.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Was it the Intention of the Board to Degrade Sherman?—Did Sheridan Shake His Head When the Vote was Taken?—New Posters Added to the Regular Force.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan.

The minutes of the meeting of April 2 were read, and it appeared that Deputy Superintendent Sherman had been detailed on that day to act as "Police Clerk."

The President remarked that the minutes were wrong. It was not the intention to have Sherman perform the duties of a clerk; he was merely to assist in getting up the annual report in such a way as he was capable.

Commissioner Sheridan said that was the wording of the motion to detail him.

The President insisted that the word "clerk" was not used.

Commissioner Sheridan asked for a copy of the Superintendent's order.

The Superintendent said he gave Sherman a verbal order to take Clerk Paine's place, as Paine was to assume the office of Secretary of the Board during the illness of Dr. Ward.

The President said Sheridan had acquiesced in the order.

Commissioner Sheridan was certain the order was to make Sherman take Paine's place, and perform the duties of a clerk.

The President did not care what he was to do. He did not want it to go out to the world that Sherman was to act as a clerk. The newspapers had lied about it, and he wanted the order to stand straight on the record. Every man should stand on his own bottom.

The minutes were changed so as to read: "On motion, Deputy Superintendent Sherman was ordered to take the place of John Paine, and Paine the place of Dr. Ward, the Secretary."

The President and Commissioner Sheridan then had a little wordy war, the latter saying he "shook his head no" when the motion was made. Ald. Talcott said that he had eyes that could see and ears that could hear, and Sheridan couldn't get out of it in that way.

Commissioner Sheridan asked Talcott if he could "split a hair," and the skirmish ended.

The resignation of Policemen William D. Moore and Oliver Decelle were received and accepted.

George Carey, colored, was appointed special policeman for duty in the block on the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets.

Policeman John Peter Nye, of the Third Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty. The complainant was not present, and the trial was deferred for a week.

The following-named men having served their probation acceptably, were appointed members of the regular police force: Frank Vincent, George H. Sanford, Fred. Stecker, Daniel Kelly, John Hebner, George M. Leland, James Wilson, and Edward Langan.

Henry Forbes was appointed a policeman on trial, subject to a physical examination.

It was ordered that, hereafter, all applicants for positions on the police force shall present a letter in their own hand-writing.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CHICAGO FREE LIBRARY.

Another Letter from Mr. John Robson, now in London—The British Donations to the Chicago Library Continuing to Flow In—List of Some of the Valuable Works Now in Mr Robson's Possession.

Mayor Medill has received the following additional cheering news from Mr. John Robson in connection with the donations for the new library:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor, Etc.:

SIR: It gives me much pleasure to report to you that there is no cessation in the flow of donations to the Chicago library. Such of the learned societies as have been written to, have responded most liberally. All of them have not been written to, as the Committee were anxious to see some progress made in the final arrangement of the books already received, which I have now got into shape, and trust to complete in a few days. I am making a list of the donors, with the names of the books they have given, and a proper library catalogue of the books alphabetically arranged in both cases, so that at a glance any oversight or error can be corrected at once. One copy of each will come with the books, the boxes in most cases so marked as to indicate the books enclosed, and one copy will be kept for the donors. This will be placed in the British Museum. I expect to send a detailed statement as to the patent specifications library next week. I think it right to name the value and beauty of the present made by Mr Chambers, of Edinburgh. It is worthy of all praise. Mr. Tennyson sends his contributions, and a Mr. Dixon, of Sunderland, has sent me word that he has forwarded 160 volumes. They are excellent books. I in the meantime have a few books, a gift of the celebrated Thomas Bewick, the restorer of Wood Cutting at the beginning of the present century; they are given by his surviving daughter. I have just catalogued the books presented by the Society of Friends,—a fine set of books, and valuable to the student of the history of the Society of Friends. One of the most interesting gifts this week, however, is a work on the people of India, and the textile fabrics made and worn by them published at great cost by the Indian Government, and given, in no case that I know of, to any but English colonies and manufacturing districts in Great Britain. In addition to this, we have got all the other reports of the Department, on the growth of the staple products,—cotton, tobacco, and sugar,—and of the natural history of India. The Admiralty have sent all their reports, and the reports of the Greenwich Observatory. I have opened up a correspondence with all the free libraries of the United Kingdom. I have sent a list of inquiries to elicit their history and progress and asked for their catalogues and reports. Answers to the questions, and their documents, are coming in freely, and by the end of next week I will be able to tabulate the information got so that it can be readily reached whenever wanted. This may be of service to the new Board. If I could supplement this by a visit to some of the principal libraries and make myself personally acquainted with their mode of working, internal arrangement, and get at their views, I would be able to draw up a useful report. I think it would be worth the trouble and expense. The Committee will next week make announcement in the papers as to what they have done and are doing. This will revive the good feeling which had become (before a business comment had been made) a cordial thing; or even if the attempt which I urged should be made to get the new library connected with all the scientific and learned societies, should not be successful in every case, the result hitherto has warranted the effort and is a gain. We have got sets of the leading periodicals, and will, I think, get many more. I remain, yours respectfully,

JOHN ROBSON.

LONDON, England, March 25.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, April 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 18, in Block 9, David S. Lee's Addition, dated March 25; consideration, $850.

Wabash av, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 27 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $8,500.

Henry st, between Margaret st and Centre av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $775.

Lot 22, in Fish & Young's s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $500.

Evans st, between Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 24x120 ft, with buildings, dated April 8; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 15, in s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb 22; consideration, $400.

Granger st, w of North Wells st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 34, in Block 12, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $845.

Augusta st, near Samuel st, n f, 50x96 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 15, in Block 4, in Davis' s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Jan 15; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 7, in Block 2, of w ½ and Sub Block 5, of e ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 15; consideration, $350.

Indiana av, 123 ft s of Thirteenth st, w f, 24x170 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $7,850.

Wabash av, near Fifteenth st, e f, 35x170 ft, dated March 30; consideration, $13,500.

Lots 77 to 81, of Thompson's Block 4, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 10 in Green's west 135 ft of 5 acres, in n w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $2,115.

Lots 4 and 5, of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Feb 1; consideration, $4,500.

Campbell av, 150 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 25x99½ ft, dated March 25; consideration, $1,000.

Butterfield st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, undivided ⅓ of 75 ft to alley, dated Feb 27; consideration, $1,266.

Lot 1 of McKay's Lots 26 to 29, in Block 7, Ashland Addition, dated March 30; consideration, $8,600.

Ridgeville road, n w corner of McReynolds st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 30; consideration, $1,600.

DeKalb st, near Flournoy st, s e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $800.

Lots 20 to 24, in Block 4, of Block 29, Sec. 7, 39, 14, on n w corner of Lincoln and Kinzie sts, dated April 8; consideration, $5,000.

Astoria st, n w corner of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 495 ft running to St. Louis av, dated April 5; consideration, $11,000.

Washington av, s e cor of Robey st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 22; consideration, $2,750.

Hobbie st, west of and near Larrabee st, s f, 30 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $750.

Ashland av, near Milwaukee av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $1,000.

Attica st, bet Laurel and Augusta sts, n f, 51x145 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $700.

Lots 10 and 11, in Thomas' Lot 24, in Block 21, Sec 33, 40, 14, being 50x135 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 18 and 19, in Block 5, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 21; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 28, 29, and 30, in Block 6, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $2,250.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 71 to 73, and w 47 ft of Lot 74, in Culver's Addition, dated March 21; consideration, $19,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Page st, s w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 200x125 ft, dated April 6; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 28 to 27, in Block 2, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 22 to 25, in Block 8, in Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 4; consideration, $2,944.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, in Block 2, of Steve's n e ¼, Sec 35, 40, 13, dated April 8; consideration, $650.

Iowa Liberal Republican Convention.

The call for the Iowa Liberal Republican Convention reads as follows:

Responding to the invitation addressed to the country by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, the friends of Union, loyalty, and good government in Iowa, who are opposed to corruption and military supremacy in civil administration, are requested to meet in mass convention at Davenport, on Tuesday, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1872, to appoint delegates to the National Liberal Republican Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the 1st day of May next. In selecting Davenport as the place of the Convention, it is thought from a correspondence with the different sections of the State, that a majority of the people attending will be accommodated at less inconvenience than if invited to meet in Des Moines. Friends of Republican government! let us come together, appoint delegates to Cincinnati, prepare for a grand ratification meeting at Des Moines, and take such action upon all other matters pertaining to organization and efficient action. Fitz Henry Warren, Jacob Butler, J. B. Grinnell, George W. Field, Gus Schmidt, Harris Palmer, George W. Van Horne, J. P. Sibbolt, D. C. Cloud, S. L. Carpenter, Fred Vappe, J. H. Williamson, Peter Jericho, John Elliott, and others.

New Bargains at Auction.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Old Red Front, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph street, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers.

THE LAW COURTS.

Decision in the Hiram Wheeler Elevator Suit.

Another Move in the Oak Park Siege—New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

The United States Circuit Court.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE WHEELER ELEVATOR CASE.

In the case of Edward W. Griffin against Hiram Wheeler and others, which involves the proprietorship of the Hiram Wheeler Elevator, and which, in some shape or other, has been in some Court during several years, Judge Drummond made a decision yesterday upon a demurrer of the several defendants. He found that the prayer of the bill is that the defendants, or some of them, account for the rents and profits of the mortgaged property from the date of the purchase by Wheeler, that the plaintiff be restored to the property, and that a conveyance of absolute title be made to plaintiff. The only question considered not foreclosed by the proceeding in the State Court, is this: Was Wheeler trustee of the plaintiff in the purchase and possession of the property? If, by the proof of a different case on this point from that which was presented by the pleadings, and adjudicated in the State Court, it shall be established he was the trustee of the plaintiff, then the latter would have the right to an account and conveyance from him. With no other question in the case, I cannot see even if a decree should be rendered for the plaintiff, how the Court can make any of the other defendants responsible to the plaintiff.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of George A. Springer against the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, for $3,400.

The Circuit Court.

THE BEAUBIEN TRACT—ANOTHER PHASE OF THE OAK PARK WAR.

The case by which Delos D'Wolf, Silas B. Gassette, James Geary, and Mr. Gilfoyle claim possession of a part of Sub-section 12, 39, came before Chief Justice Williams on the motion to dissolve the injunction to restrain the defendants from breaking down fences, etc., for the purpose of entering into possession. This case has long been before the public. A man named Guilfoyle, a tenant of the defendants, has been indicted upon the charge that he shot at one, two, or more persons. It would seem that the one, two, or more persons shot at and injured the defendants' tenant's daughter, and that the aforesaid tenant returned fire with interest, to one party at least, of two bullets, leaving it as a matter of doubt whether the doubly shot man may not become a corpse. This motion included, however, none of these questions, but it was incidentally stated that the tenant's house was burned over his head by some one. In this case the Court dissolved the injunction preventing the defendants from access to the property.

RAILROAD CASE.

An action on this case was instituted by Edward D. Nixon and William H. Clark against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the damages being laid at $1,000.

PUBLISHERS BILL.

The Northwestern Publishing Company brought suit (assumpsit) against William H. Butler, demanding $5,000.

The Superior Court.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A decree was entered in favor of Michael Schmitz, against John K. Winchel, establishing a mechanic's lien for $2,620.63 on lot 98 in Ellis' East Addition, except 15 feet off the east end, and improvements.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

There was on trial yesterday until a late hour, inasmuch as it passed the customary time of adjournment, an action of trespass, brought by Johann J. Peterson against John Leicken. In this case $1,000 are claimed for an alleged assault and battery, the result of which, it is claimed, was that the plaintiff's arm was broken.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Petition was filed by Charles E. Meeker for the establishment of a mechanic's lien against Allis Wherland and husband and lots 25 to 28 inclusive, of Block 7, John Culver's Addition to North Evanston.

—A like petition was filed in behalf of James Boggs, against Catharine McCarthy, as guardian of James and Mary McCarthy, to affect Lot 5, Block 37, Original Town, on the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.

ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced by John Behringe against John Hattel; demand $3,000; and by Bernard Heeney et al. v. Joseph Widde: demand $1,000.

The Criminal Court.

TRIED AND REMANDED.

John Shannahan, indicted for robbery, having pleaded guilty on Saturday, the evidence was produced against him of Martin Lahan. Lahan deposed that last Friday evening, as he was about to take a train for Ogdensburgh, at the Central Depot, the prisoner accosted him, sort of garroted him with one arm, while with the hand attached to the other, he took from his pocket his ticket for transportation. Mr. Shannahan was remanded.

The County Court.

ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Catharine Schaffer was appointed to administer upon the estate of her late husband, Michael, under bond of $10,000.

—Lester S. Swezey was appointed guardian of William H. Benton, under bond of $2,000.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reorganization of the Company Under New Auspices—Election of a Board of Directors.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company was first organized about six years ago. About three years ago the rates of insurance becoming ruinously low, it was decided to settle up, pay all outstanding indebtedness, and go out of existence. This was done without, so far as is known, any loss to any one either in or out of the Company. The Company was first organized under a special charter, and has recently been revived under the same name and charter.

The following circular has been for some time past in circulation among the business men of the city:

WHEREAS, The undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of reorganizing the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, with a Capital of $500,000, and have agreed that it shall be a consideration of such organization that its capital stock shall be invested in registered bonds of the United States, except as it shall be necessary to pay taxes, or to pay the liabilities of said company. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, agree with said company, to take and pay for the number of shares of stock of said company set opposite to our names; and it is further agreed: First, that so soon as a *bona fide* subscription of $300,000 shall have been subscribed to the capital stock, 20 per cent of said sums respectively subscribed shall be paid in ten days after the call of the Directors of said company, and the balance, 80 per cent, on, or before, the 5th day of May, 1872.

To the above paper has been signed the names of between eighty and ninety gentlemen. B. P. Hutchinson subscribed $40,000; S. A. Kent $25,000; A. S. Burt and Calvin Snow, each, $12,500; Ira S. Youngglove $10,000; D. K. Parsons $10,000; eighteen gentlemen subscribed $5,000 each; W. D. Houghteling $7,500; a large number $3,000, and the rest smaller sums, making in the aggregate about $326,000.

The amount of stock desired having been subscribed, a meeting was called at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at No. 13 Board of Trade Building. The attendance was good, and composed of substantial business men.

Mr. Asa Dow was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Charles Schwartz Secretary.

Mr. Rollo stated the business of the meeting was to elect officers to hold until the regular election next January. He stated that the old officers had all authorised him to offer their resignations.

The resignations were accepted by a formal vote.

The following gentlemen, thirty in number, were elected to constitute a new Board: B. P. Hutchinson, C. J. Blair, S. A. Kent, Charles B. Pope, A. S. Burt, Asa Dow, E. B. Stevens, O. E. Oliver, J. W. Preston, S. H. McCrea, Robert Warren, B. F. Murphey, W. Dickinson, H. C. Ranney, J. K. Fisher, Howard Priestly, John Buckingham, T. L. Parker, Charles Comstock, W. D. Houghteling, Nathan Corwith, Marshall Field, H. A. Hulbut, E. A. Kent, C. P. Kellogg, W. E. Doggett, George Ellison, J. Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y., G. W. Champlin, W. H. Murry.

The new Board represents 1,720 shares of subscribed stock.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting of the Board for the election of officers of the Company will be duly announced.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Church of the Divine Maternity.

A Woman's Church, to be known as the "Church of the Divine Maternity," has just been organized in Chicago. It held its first meeting on Sunday, at Odd Fellows' Hall. It is not designed for pulpit oratory, but to revive the Apostolic practice of teaching, in which all who are capable of teaching shall be teachers. Mrs. Goodrich Willard, who is at the head of the movement, sets forth the character and aims of the "Church" as follows: "Like all other churches, it is both religious and moral in its character, and is designed to accomplish both a religious and moral work. First, to assert and to inculcate reverence for the Mother as well as Father God. Second, to assert and to inculcate respect for the holy office of maternity and obedience to its righteous laws. It is designed to unite all true women as a religious and moral power to counteract and resist the loose, immoral, irreligious teachings and tendencies of the present day, and as such, we hope and trust it will have the hearty sympathy and the help of all good men as well as women. As we have been unable to obtain any regular, permanent place of meeting, we shall meet next Sunday (April 14) in the parlors of Mrs. Dr. Barnes, No. 1381 Prairie avenue at 3 o'clock p. m. All ladies interested are invited to be present."

Bogardus vs. Kleinman.

A pigeon shooting match for $100 a side was contested by Captain Bogardus and Abe Kleinmann, yesterday afternoon, at Dexter Park, in the presence of about 300 spectators. The match was fifty single birds each, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary, and in accordance with the Rhode Island rules, excepting that but an ounce of shot was used. This was Kleinmann's choosing, and he shot with his duck gun, thinking to worst his renowned antagonist, but it was of no avail, the burly marksman from Elkhart winning as usual. The score was as follows:

KLEINMANN—[illegible]—Total killed, 27.

BOGARDUS—[illegible]—Total killed, 38.

[illegible]

Masonic Presentation.

On Friday evening last, the members of Home Lodge No. [illegible], A. F. and A. M., at their hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, presented a handsome silver service to their retiring Worshipful Master, W. E. Wheeler, Esq., as an evidence of the regard and esteem in which the gentleman is held by his brethren. After having served with [illegible] for the period of two years he retired [illegible] The presentation was made, handsomely and appropriately, by Wm. Aldrich, Esq., one of the members of the Lodge, on behalf of his brother masons, and was received by Mr. Wheeler with a few feeling and fitting remarks.

Everything.

The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 20 West Randolph street.

—Alderman Gill, who has been lying ill at his residence for several weeks, is rapidly recovering his health.

—The Chicago Medical Society holds its annual meeting this evening in Dr. Hurlbut's office, corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue. It is hoped that every member will be present.

—Ed. Pinkham, of last year's White Stocking Base Ball Club, has joined the Eckfords as pitcher. Duffy, also of the old Chicago nine, is short stop of the same Club.

—The body of an unknown man was found in the Calumet River, near Ainsworth Station, yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

—Policeman Bergen, who was stabbed in the left thigh by a butcher on Sunday afternoon, was suffering much pain, yesterday. His assailant has not yet been arrested.

—The Academy of Sciences will hold its regular monthly meeting in Scammon's Building to-night. Prof. Delafontaine will read a paper on illumination of railroad cars by means of coal gas, and one on the transformation of marine into fresh-water animals.

—The organization known as the "Woman's Industrial Aid Society" was dissolved on Saturday, March 30. It was ordered that the sum of two hundred dollars, remaining in the Treasury, be given to the poor, and that the proceedings of the Society be published in pamphlet form.

—A widows' mass meeting will be held at No. 1421 West Jackson street, on Wednesday, at 3 p. m., the object of which is to investigate the acts of the "Relief and Aid Society, and the reasons why so many of them and their children are so sadly neglected."

—An inquest was held, yesterday, on the body of Frederick Drews, aged 49 years, who died suddenly at a boarding house on the corner of Fifth and George streets, on Sunday. He had been unwell for several days and received no medical attendance. A *post mortem* examination established that death was caused by consumption, and such was the verdict of the jury.

SUNDAY TRACK-LAYING.

How the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company "Accepted" its Ordinance.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company commenced laying its tracks on Kinzie street, west of Ashland avenue, on Sunday last. A single track was laid down for two blocks, the intersecting streets not being tampered with. The fact that the rails were placed in position on the Sabbath caused considerable comment, and it was noised about that the Company had selected Sunday for the work, fearing an injunction would be issued restraining them from carrying it on. The owners of property facing the track were somewhat excited at the appearance of the laborers and their construction trains, but did nothing beyond talking about the injustice of the proceeding. No unlawful demonstration was anticipated, and none occurred. The Company was acting under the ordinance passed by the Council last Monday night, and, in the language of Mr. Trimmer, the superintendent of the road, "put down the track as an acceptance of the ordinance." When asked why Sunday was selected, he replied that railroad men were frequently obliged to work on that day, although he deplored it, and that the Company might be obliged to work every day in the week during the summer, if what they desired was to be accomplished.

The track is in close proximity to the sidewalk, but does not interfere in any way with pedestrians. It is the ultimate purpose of the Company to lay another track from the Northwestern junction at the city limits, and as there is not sufficient space between the Northwestern Company's tracks and the south side of Kinzie street for a double track, the adjacent property, or a large portion of it, will have to be purchased. The Company are willing to buy what land they may need for railroad purposes, at a fair valuation, but will not yield to any exorbitant demands. They claim that they are acting strictly in accordance with the ordinance, and cannot legally be interfered with.

The Danville & Vincennes, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies will use these same tracks, and it is expected that the three companies will unite and erect a handsome depot. Its location is yet undecided.

MICHIGAN.

State Soldiers' Monument to be Inaugurated at Detroit To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 8.—The indications, saving a rain to-night, all point to a monster demonstration in honor of the unveiling of the State Soldiers' Monument here to-morrow. All the hotels are crowded this evening, and among their guests are many prominent men of this State, and several well-known general officers from abroad. Governor Blair is here, and will deliver the oration, and high officers of the State Masonic bodies are also here to participate. The exercises will consist of a procession of veteran military and civic societies, and of invited guests. A large stand has been erected in Campus Martius, and the monument to-night is veiled in flags. Governor Baldwin, President C. C. Trowbridge, of the Monument Association, and Rev. D. C. Jacker, will participate with Mr. Blair in the formal ceremonies. If the day is pleasant, business will be generally suspended here, and undoubtedly many thousand people will visit the city.

MANGLED BY A WILD BEAST.

Another Unfortunate Showman Lacerated in a Lion's Den.

From the Philadelphia Age, April 3.

For some time past the menagerie and circus of Mr. O'Bryan, of Frankford, has been open at the corner of Main and Oxford streets, in that borough. In this menagerie there was a couple of cages containing lions; one cage having those which Mr. Joseph Whittle, the lion-tamer and performer, had succeeded in so controlling as to render them completely subject to his will. The other cage contained a lion which had not yet been entirely tamed. Mr. Whittle, however, knowing his power over dumb animals, attempted yesterday, about 5 o'clock, to enter the cage of this untamed or half-tamed brute, and go through his usual performances, such, in fact, as he had been accustomed to perform with the animals, which had long been under his care. He had succeeded in doing all those tricks which, in comparison with the last to be performed, may be considered minor, and then proceeded to put his head in the lion's mouth. In this it is evident Mr. Whittle had misjudged the amount of control which he had obtained over the beast, by the simple remembrance of the power of the eye. The lion permitted him to seize his upper and lower jaws, the eye of his master firmly fixed upon his all the while; permitting him to open them, to strain them open, and to keep them open, but the instant Mr. Whittle stooped and placed his head so far between the monstrous jaws as to lose "eye mastery" that instant the ponderous hinges cracked, closed, and the teeth of the beast were imbedded deeply and firmly in Mr. W.'s cheeks. Of course, he instantly screamed, and Mr. William Coultas, who exhibits the elephant, with great courage, and not without some risk, seized a cage scraper, an instrument about ten feet long, and through the bars commenced belaboring the lion with great vigor. This had the desired effect of causing him to relinquish his hold of Mr. Whittle's face. On this gentleman's rising, his left cheek was seen to have been terribly lacerated and his right cheek torn from the jawbone down to the under lip. The blood was streaming profusely from his wounds, and pouring down his bosom and clothing. Maddened with defeat and pain, Mr. Whittle seized a short piece of wood which he had with him in the cage, and, with a courage equal to that of the beast before him, boldly and fearlessly attacked him. The struggle continued for some little time, the lion evidently having been cowed by the ferocity of the man's attack, but the increasing faintness of Mr. Whittle, as well as the excitement of the lion, fed by the flow of blood, which by this time covered the bottom of the cage, filled the brute with a sudden savageness once more, and with a bound he threw himself on Mr. Whittle's breast and bore him backward to the floor of the cage. Then turning suddenly upon him, he fixed his teeth in the fleshy part of his right thigh, which he bit through no less than four times in different places, from the knee upward, and making nine wounds, some of them three inches long, terribly lacerating the femoral vessels. Mr. Coultas had all the time continued to use the cage scraper with such good effect as to make the beast ultimately leave Mr. Whittle and retreat to the other division of the cage, through the door usually built in the center of these receptacles. Weakened from the great flow of blood, mauled and lacerated as he was, Mr. Whittle rose, and closing the door, with the assistance of Mr. Coultas bolted it, thus effectually preventing any further attacks from the animal.

At this moment Mr. Whittle's strength entirely gave way, and he fell to the bottom of the cage. The door was then opened, and with the assistance of Mr. Coultas and a Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Whittle was taken from the cage and carried to the residence of Mr. O'Bryan, about three squares, where Dr. L. Lewis, the physician who attended him, dressed his wounds. The services of the physician did not cease till after 9 o'clock, he, during all that time, being engaged in staunching and sewing up the wounds. During the performances of this operation upon his thigh, Mr. Whittle, it is said, looked on as if he were witnessing the performance upon another person.

The Doctor, though not saying that Mr. Whittle's wounds are necessarily fatal, says it is impossible to give any opinion as present of the consequences, both the shock and loss of blood being very great.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—TOBACCO—Active and high for all grades.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active, at $7.25. GRAIN—Quiet and firm; corn, 57@60c; rye, 85@90c; barley, 75@80c; oats, 46@50c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, with upward tendency. Bacon—shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 9c. Bulk meats quiet—shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8c. Mess pork—$13.25.

WHISKEY—88c.

—A correspondent writes from Naples: "The city has been more crowded than Rome, the last month; every hotel has been filled. I know of a party who could find no rooms; they sought at the hotels, and in vain. [illegible] returned to the railway station, hired a railway carriage, slept in it during the night, and returned to Rome in the morning."

CARPETS.

NOVELTIES IN CARPETS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

WHOLESALE,

Madison & Market-sts.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

State & Twentieth-sts.,

Are now opening entirely new designs in Axminster, Moquette, Wilton Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets; some special attractions, in solid piece, in Turkey, Aubusson, Moquette, and Axminster; Rugs, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.; the richest and most novel fabrics in Satin, Silk, and Worsted Draperies and Coverings; new designs in Lambrequins; Tapestry and Cloth Piano and Table Covers; Tamboured and Nottingham Curtains and Vestibule Laces; Shades and Fixtures, Cornices and Mirrors; full supplies of Blankets, Quilts, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c.

Orders for Hotels, Halls, Churches, and Private Residences will meet with careful and prompt attention.

Prices the lowest.

State and Twentieth-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Established January, 1856, burned out October 9, 1871, resumed business Nov. 1, 1871, temporary building, now occupy building Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CATALOGUE SALE.

350 Cases Boots & Shoes

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our New Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Clothing, etc.

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9½ o'clock, at the New Red Front, 55 and 57 Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

On THURSDAY morning April 11, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

On THURSDAY morning APRIL 11, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING AND Lot 64 by 181 Feet,

Corner of Park-av. and Page-st., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, AT 11 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 70 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 31 by 54, with a wing running back 18 feet by 28 containing 15 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, cooking range, and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.

The lot is 64 feet front by 181¼ feet deep to an alley. The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.

The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 8 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.

For further particulars see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

Our Regular Wednesday Sale of BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

For APRIL 10, will comprise an unusually large assortment of custom made goods in all the varieties required by the trade. In this sale are several large consignments that must be closed out this week, which buyers will please make a note of.

Catalogues and goods ready for inspection now.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale

On Thursday, April 11, at 9 1-2 a.m., Of Rich Furniture, in Parlor and Chamber Suits, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Hat Trees, Lounges, Chairs, &c.

A large assortment of Glassware, by the package, and 35 crates of Crockery and Rockingham Ware, in open lots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR CATALOGUE

Sale of Dry Goods

Notions, Hosiery, etc., at 10 A. M.

Also, at 11 A. M.

Also a splendid line of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, fresh, seasonable goods at Auction,

Tuesday, April 9.

At our Salesroom, 44 State-st. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneer.

All line of street cars pass our door.

SPECIAL SALE of new furniture, carpets, mattings, spring beds, etc.

Also, an assortment of office desks at auction, Thursday morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 44 State-st. HORACE REED & CO., auctioneers.

All lines of street cars pass our door.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Grand Opening Sale OF DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c. 50 Cases Boots and Shoes. Also a large line of Straw Goods suitable for Spring Trade, on WEDNESDAY morning, April 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

MILWAUKEE-AV AND DOUGLAS-PLACE LOTS AT AUCTION.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock m., at office 189 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st., will be sold without reserve,

Lots 6 and 7, Block 8, Lee's Subdivision, each 73x130 feet, fronting on Milwaukee av., between Wood and Park sts.

Lots 2, 3, and 4, Robertson & Fitch's Subdivision, each 25x160 feet, fronting on Douglas-place, between Prairie and Indiana avs.

Terms—1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Burrows & Fitch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

April 8, 1872. [illegible] F. K. BURROWS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted-st., near Madison.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF AIMEE, The Queen of Opera Bouffe.

TO-NIGHT, Offenbach's chef d'oeuvre (first time here) LA PERICHOLE.

AIMEE (in her greatest role)..........La Perichole

Now (this favorite role)..........Piquillo

To-morrow afternoon at 2, doors open at 1, GRAND AIMEE MATINEE, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

AIMEE as..........La Grande Duchesse

To-morrow evening..........LA BELLE HELENE

Thursday, April 11 (first time here)..........LES BRIGANDS

Friday, April 12 (Benefit of Aimee)..........BARBE BLEUE

Saturday, April 13, Matinee..........LA PERICHOLE

Saturday, April 13, evening (first time here)..........LES PONT DES SOUPIRS

Seats secured only at Box Office of the Academy. Stages leave for the South Side immediately after the Opera. Carriages will approach with horses' heads turned to the south.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS.

HARRIGAN AND HART in their specialties of BAD WHISKEY and AFTER THE WAR, QUEEN FOR A DAY, and BE'S GOT TO COME, and the operatic burlesque of IL PRODIGO L' ENFANT.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth st. and Michigan-av.

IRWIN COMBINATION AND THE GREAT JOHN DILLON IN BLOW FOR BLOW.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Black Crook! Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL.

Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, Sergeant Hart, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

At the MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, on TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Grand March and Chorus from Tannhauser..........Wagner. Mr. Louis Falk (Organ), Messrs. Ledochowski and Flagler (Pianists), Orchestra and Chorus.

2. Prayer and Aria from "Freischutz"..........Weber. Mrs. Clara Huck.

3. "Miserere," from Trovatore..........Verdi. For Organ, Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, Messrs. Flagler, Knoepfl, Meyer, and Hand.

4. Duett from "Stradella"..........Flotow. Messrs. Bischoff and Foltz.

5. "La Maritana," (Grand Fantasia for Piano)..........Wallace. Mr. Robert Goldbeck.

6. Te Deum in B flat..........Knopfel. Miss Hastreiter, Mrs. Farwell, Miss Wordmann, Miss Holden, and Messrs Hunneman, Bischoff, Sloan, and Bowen.

PART II.

7. "Heaven Shed a Tear"..........Kucken. Tenor Solo, with Organ and Clarinet Obligato, Messrs. Hunneman, Knoepfel, and Weisenbach.

8. Quartette in E flat..........Beethoven. Messrs. Knoepfel, Meyer, Koenig, and Hand.

9. "L'Ardita Valse"..........Arditi. Miss Lena Hastreiter.

10. T[illegible]..........Schuman. For O[illegible], Piano, and String Quartette, Messrs. [illegible], Knoepfel, Meyer, Hunneman, Koenig, and Hand.

11. "Tyrolienne"..........Proch.

12. Quintette and Chorus, from "Martha" [illegible] Miss Hastreiter, Miss [illegible], Messrs. Hunneman, Sloan, Bowen, and Chorus, with Organ, Piano, and Orchestra accompaniment.

Tickets [illegible] To be obtained on the South Side at [illegible], Central Hall Block, [illegible] second-st., on the West Side, at [illegible] Drug Store, [illegible] West Madison-st.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE INTENSE COLD

Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand,

45 & 47 Lake-st.,

In time for the Spring Trade, where we may be found, with a full stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE GOODS,

Which we offer to the Trade on our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

HAYDEN & KAY.

Chicago, March 30, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 25th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:

For $300,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month. For $600,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session. They will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York. Since the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $600,000, the total valuation for taxation was something over $260,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but $6,000,000 of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of above sum, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

Northern Pacific R.R.

Proposals for Dredging the Inner Harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office, Northern Pacific Railroad, Duluth, UNTIL NOON OF TUESDAY, APRIL TWENTY-THIRD, for Dredging in the Inner Harbor.

The amount of work to be done this season will be as much as FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND CUBIC YARDS.

Bids will be received in two ways—

First—For dredging per cubic yard.

Second—Per day of ten hours, the contractor furnishing machines, appliances, and performing the work.

For further information apply to Col. WM. B. GAW, Resident Engineer, Duluth.

By order of Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

Duluth, Minn., April 4, 1872.

Proposals for Stationery.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 m. on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of stationery as may be required in the Department of Texas, from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

E. H. PITKIN, late with Johnson & Abbey.

J. W. BROOKS, Jr., late with Burley & Tyrrell.

PITKIN & BROOKS,

303 Michigan-av.

Wholesale Crockery,

OHIO STONE WARE, GLASSWARE,

Lamps, Kerosene, Chandeliers, and Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

COAL.

"Coal Reduced."

We shall sell, commencing this morning, Lackawanna Coal, slightly damaged, for

$6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED.

It is cheaper than the best. [illegible]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT Tribune Office.

DIED.

DOOLEY—April 5, Mary Jane, beloved wife of John Dooley, and daughter of Patrick and Mitchael Cody.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 32 West Van Buren-st., at 9:30 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church; thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited without further notice.

HOBBS—Suddenly, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, April 8, Nathaniel F. Hobbs, aged 31 years.

Funeral Wednesday, April 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., from the residence of his father, Jerry Mendenhall, Lake View.

HORSEIGE—In this city, April 7, Samuel A. Horsleigh, aged 19, formerly of Wells, Me.

Funeral from his late residence, 1164 Indiana-av., at 2 o'clock p. m.

JACKSON—At Denver, Colorado, April 3, Kittie V., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Amelia Olcott, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days.

KELLY—The funeral services of Miss Agnetta Kelly will take place at Rosehill Cemetery Chapel at 2 o'clock p. m. To-day. Leave Milwaukee Depot at 1 p. m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Gold Rings Corroded by Sulphur Powders. For Sale manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, used in every dish.

Mme. Hair Lozenges, Frangipanni Cologne, P. P. C. Bouquet are three most desirable articles for the toilet. Depot, Wabash-av, corner Harrison-st.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. E. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 19 Wall-st., Box No. 4,626, Post Office, New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Peru Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya is the Peruvian) is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Down They Go!—The costly hair dyes that require hours to bring out a dull, unnatural tint, are being driven out of the market by Miss Buttenuan's One Hair Lock, which, cheapest, the purest, and the best article of its kind in America.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is to be had at the worst—perfectly harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batcheler's hair dye produces immediately a beautiful black or brown, leaves the hair clear, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, nitrate of silver, or any mineral. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary or nervous disorder or who are afflicted consumption, by no means despair. There is a balm and specific in Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic (Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime), without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphates of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable cures of the most obstinate cases of consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, weak lungs, etc., can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 162 Court-street, Boston.

To the Consumptive.—Many a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the following:

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

And by druggists and dealers generally.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR LOTS for office, store, room and manufactory for billiard tables; lots to be about 60x100 feet, more or less. Address, or apply to, J. M. BRUNSWICK, 478, 511, and 453 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON LEAVING the city for the season, or for three months, with a house and a barn, in desirable location, and wishing to rent same to a responsible party (family adults), will please call on or address LUMBER, 185 Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 HOUSES, PRICE TO BE from $200 to $400 per month. Apply to or address 225 to 240. Call at 344 Wabash-av. J. S. GOULD.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICE unfurnished rooms, near a first-class restaurant, for self and wife. Address Mr. STEPHENS, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE OR PART of one, on South Side in good location. Address REAL ESTATE, P. O. Box 4,000.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SECOND FLOOR, 21 feet or 24 feet, suitable for light jobbing trade; must be on Wabash-av. between Van Buren and Congress-sts. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A nicely furnished room on West side, less than a mile from Madison-st. bridge. Address S 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, IN A private family, by two gentlemen, suitable rooms for best rooms. Address or apply at No. 956 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM TO STORE household goods. Apply or address 104 West Washington-st., from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for light housekeeping; South Side preferred; or will purchase. Address A 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE or cottage, for the summer, by small, careful and responsible family. Address, stating location, H, Hyde Park Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HORSE, WITH buggy and harness, for which I will pay a fixed price. Address Box 161 Post-office Exchange.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, north of Eighteenth-st., on South Side, and west of State and south of Michigan-av. Address, stating rent and location, 2 W, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM or suite in private family for gentleman and wife, on or south of Monroe and east of Wabash-av. north of Twenty-fourth-st. Address A 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 GOOD ROOMS for light housekeeping; young couple; no children. Must be on West side, between Lake and Adams, and not farther west than State-st. State terms and address C or, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD SIZED ROOM, unfurnished, for an artist's studio. Must have north light and good location, on or near Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. Address or call on C. DEGRAW, 663 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A MODern house; owners to board in full or part payment of rent with privilege of taking a few adult persons to board. Best of references. Address M P 56, Branch Tribune office, 69 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE within 10 minutes' walk of North-western crossing of Rock Island R. R.; rent not to exceed $45. Address N 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms for housekeeping on West side; rent must not exceed $20. Address A 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, ON South Side, a furnished house of 12 or more rooms, with improvements. Address Y H M, 578 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, either furnished or unfurnished in house with modern conveniences in vicinity of Park court. Address Post-office Box 4,000.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A MEDIum-size furnished room, of a suite of rooms, in the part of the vicinity of a business block, or Madison or Lake-sts., west of Union Park. Address P 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE SUITABLE for family of four; no children; with all modern improvements, east of Union Park; rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address, with full particulars, A 84, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to F. COLLINS, 94 State-st.

DIVORCE—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE payable after decree; special advice free; private advice. Address Post-office Box 1982.

DIVORCE—WITHOUT PUBLICITY; NEW LAW; NO FEE TILL FREE. Advice free. Counsel: Hon. Thomas Allen, late United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

GARDENS LAID OUT AND NEATLY KEPT by J. FOX, Florist and Gardener. Work done at reasonable rates. Orders left at Hovey's seed store, 19 Harrison-st, and Reid's, 1223 State-st, will be promptly attended to.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the West. Reliable introductions and marriages. Select strangers directories. P. O. Drawer, 97 Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—WANTED HOOPS OF all thicknesses and sizes from Wells street bridge to Douglas House—can reach with cart. Call at 164 Wells-st.

SCHWEICKER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CHEAP store, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., opposite Court-House. Meals at all hours.

WANTED—SIX TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK; steady work on contract. J. H. HIBBARD, at West Jackson-st. bridge.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD PIANO for cash. Must be cheap for cash. Address, stating lowest cash price, Piano, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A RECORD-BUILDING FIRM, two thousand dollars, for which liberal interest will be promptly paid. Address A 97, Tribune office.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 218 West Adams-st. or Box 137 Mechanics and Building Exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR ROSENBERG, 54 ST. CHARLES, DESIRES his name to remain at the head of piano instructors. Reference exchanged. Call or address 1326 Wabash-av.

LESSONS GIVEN IN PENMANSHIP, BOOK-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Telegraphing, etc., at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 78 Clark-st., Chicago. Spring term opens April 1. Call or send for circular. Rooms open day and evening. W. H. ALLEN, Principal.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FACTORY AND Planing Mill property, with 2 acres of land, 2 steam engines, and range, on Michigan-av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth-sts. $24,000.

A good Saterry frame house, with 221 feet of ground, on Michigan-av, near Sixteenth-st, with barn, $12,500.

A Saterry frame house, with barn, on Indiana-av, near Thirty-first-st, $6,000.

A Saterry and basement marble front house on Indiana-av, near south of Thirty-first-st, $12,000.

A Saterry and basement brick house, on Indiana-av, near Thirty-first-st, $14,000.

A 2-story and basement brick house, on Calumet-av, near south of Thirteenth-st, $12,000.

A 2-story and basement brick house, on Indiana